

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,914

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1972

Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
becoming fair, Temp. 55-65 (14-17). Tomorrow:
sunny, Temp. 55-65 (13-18).
WIND: Light, from the west. Temp. 55-65.
TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate to rough.
Temp. 55-65 (13-18). NEW YORK:
Sunny, Temp. 61-63 (16-17). Yesterday:
61-63 (16-17).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria 5 S. Lebanon 29 P.
Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 22 S. Morocco 13 Dr.
Finland 14 S. Netherlands 13 P.
France 14 S. Norway 24 N.K.
Germany 14 S. Portugal 8 E.
Greece 10 S. Spain 13 P.
Great Britain 10 S. Sweden 13 P.
India 10 S. Switzerland 12 S.F.
Iran 25 S. Turkey 13 S.
Italy 25 S. U.S. Military 30-30
Israel 15 S. Yugoslavia 6 D.



Destroyed building of French General Delegation in downtown Hanoi after a U.S. air raid on Wednesday.

First Such Praise by a Chancellor

Brandt Hails E. German Détente Effort

By David Binder

DORTMUND, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt praised a East German Communist leadership today for the contribution it is making to the process of normalization in relations with West Germany. "We thoroughly appreciate the friendly word uttered by a German head of government about the East German state since its inception 23 years ago this week."

Speaking at the election campaign convention of his Social Democratic party, the senior partner in the Bonn government coalition, Mr. Brandt went on to hail the East Berlin regime's decision last week to pardon its political prisoners. He said: "In this federal republic, a good word was seldom lost on the German Democratic Republic. I just want to say the amnesty is a decision that we welcome. And I repeat: Goodwill yonder will encounter goodwill here."

The chancellor made the remarks while describing his government's program to obtain a treaty establishing the first formal relations between the two German states. Treaty negotiations continued in Bonn today between Mr. Brandt's state secretary, Egon Bahr, and Mr. Bahr's East German counterpart, Michael Kohl.

Knowledgeable East and West German sources expect the treaty to be completed before the Nov. 19 elections in West Germany. The main sticking point is a definition of the relationship of the two German states to the German nation as a whole. Mr. Brandt's praise of East Germany came toward the end of a two-hour speech in the vast Westphalia Hall. Speaking beneath a large banner bearing the words "Willy Brandt must remain chancellor," he devoted much of his address to the Social Democratic campaign theme—improvement of "the quality of life."

He said that to uphold and further the quality of West German life, the nation must urgently seek reforms in tax policy, property law and the transportation system. Dotted with sharp personal attacks on the opposition Christian Democratic Union leadership of Rainer Barzel, the chancellor's speech struck several German journalists as peculiarly defensive in tone.

Party Bells' Gain Resuming the rostrum later, Mr. Brandt seemed more sure of himself as he announced that the Social Democrats had attained a membership of 900,000, the largest of any West German party. Three years ago the membership was 800,000.

On its first day the Social Democratic convention was already a good deal livelier than the three-day Christian Democratic Union convention that ended in Wiesbaden yesterday. This was due in part to the sharp accents set by several speakers and in part to open discussion of the campaign platform.

Opening the convention, Economics Minister Helmut Schmidt blamed West Germany's current inflation—a rise in living costs of 6.2 percent—directly on the Vietnam war.

"The ballooning of money and credit sums in the whole world is a consequence of the Vietnam war," he said, adding that the world currency system had been "destroyed by the Vietnam war."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Breakthrough by Immunologists Is Honored

Nobel Medicine Prize to Briton, American

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Two immunologists, a Briton and an American, were awarded the 1972 Nobel Prize for medicine today for leading a breakthrough into the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases.

Dr. Rodney Robert Porter, of Oxford University, and Dr. Gerald Maurice Edelman, of New York's Rockefeller University, ended man's ignorance about the exact nature of antibodies, Sweden's Karolinska Institute or Medicine said in announcing the joint winners of the award, which carries a cash bonus of \$80,000.

Antibodies—largely unknown until 1959—are a group of blood proteins which help protect the human body against infection. The institute said the two scientists—working independently—had filled in the most important gaps in man's knowledge about them, laying "a firm foundation for truly rational research."

They did this by breaking the antibodies into their component segments. The British scientist used a protein-splitting enzyme called papain, while Dr. Edelman clarified the nature of the crosslinks joining antibodies together.

Practical Results The two men's findings prompted numerous researches, which led to practical results in the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, the institute said.

The medicine award tradition is the first of Nobel prizes given here each year. Prizes in literature, physics and economics will be announced later in the month. There will be no award of a Nobel Peace Prize this year.

The awards, accompanied by millions and millions, will be presented by King Gustaf VI, 80, of Sweden, Europe's oldest reigning monarch, who celebrates his 90th birthday next month.

Dr. Edelman, 43, a native of New York, has been at the Rockefeller institution for 12 years. Married and with three children, he previously won the Morris Award of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Chemical Society's Lilly Award in biological chemistry.

In his 38s, he made the choice between a career with the violin and a scientific career. He is an excellent amateur violinist. He received his doctor of medicine (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).



Dr. Gerald M. Edelman



Dr. Rodney R. Porter

As Links to East Improve

U.S., Hungary Reach Accord On Key Outstanding Issues

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—The United States and Hungary reached agreement on key outstanding bilateral issues today in a major move signaling substantial improvement in U.S. relations with Eastern Europe. The principal issue involved settlement of American war-damage and property claims. It was initiated here today after a week of negotiations.

The accord was clearly a result of President Nixon's meeting with Soviet leaders last May and the subsequent thaw which saw a growing number of Soviet bloc countries are using to seek closer economic and financial relations with the West.

It was also learned that Hungary formally asked last July for the most-favored-nation status, or lifting of U.S. tariff barriers on Hungarian goods. U.S. officials said that today's agreement clears the way for such action, which requires congressional approval.

Significant Breakthrough Of Communist nations, only Poland and nonaligned Yugoslavia had been granted the most-favored-nation status. Another significant breakthrough was seen in recent overtures by Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria for improved relations with

the United States. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmelaček met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers in New York last month and expressed Prague's willingness to discuss bilateral issues, including settlement of American war-damage and property claims.

Mr. Rogers also met with the Bulgarian foreign minister in New York last month. Following their meeting, it was reported that a Bulgarian delegation led by a deputy premier would visit the United States next year, the first such high-level visit since the end of World War II.

Bulgaria is the most staunchly pro-Soviet country in the Warsaw Pact, which also includes the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany and Romania.

East European efforts to climb on the détente bandwagon include a growing interest in the Western world's financial network. Romania has already applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, while Hungary and Poland have made cautious friendly gestures toward the IMF.

Last summer, Hungary became the first Soviet bloc nation to successfully float a \$25 million bond. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

U.S. Sets Raid Zone for Hanoi; Pompidou Gets Nixon Apology

New Delhi In Protest On Damage

From Wire Dispatches PARIS, Oct. 12.—President Nixon has sent a personal message to President Georges Pompidou of France expressing regret for the damage at the French Delegation-General's headquarters in Hanoi, the Elysée Palace said today.

There was no further indication of the content of the message.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann also confirmed receiving the regrets of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers for the damage incurred by the French in Hanoi during a U.S. raid yesterday.

And in Algiers, the United States expressed its regrets to the Algerian government for the damage to its embassy in Hanoi. The embassy's roof was blown off in the explosion at the nearby French building.

In New Delhi, meanwhile, the Indian government summoned U.S. chargé d'affaires Glenn B. Stone to the Foreign Ministry today and gave him a formal protest over damage caused to the Indian mission in Hanoi during the American raid.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the head of the Southeast Asian desk, V. V. Paranjape, warned Mr. Stone that any repetition of such raids could cause loss of life in the Indian mission, located near the French building.

The Indian government claimed that while everyone in the Indian mission escaped unhurt, some windows were broken, a ceiling in the chancery cracked and the ceiling in the charge d'affaires' offices caved in.

"This type of bombing in a thickly populated area is very dangerous," the spokesman said. Mr. Stone was told, "The United States was asked to be more careful in these matters."

The Indian spokesman said Mr. Stone expressed regret that damage was caused to the Indian mission and called the incident unfortunate.

Hanoi radio reported today that Pierre Susini, head of the French mission to Hanoi who was injured during the U.S. raid, is still in "critical" condition. He is "suffering from severe burns covering 50 percent of the body," the broadcast said.

It said he was visited in a hospital last night by Premier Pham Van Dong. In Paris, three French doctors, including Mr. Susini's son, departed today for Hanoi to care for the French envoy and others wounded during the raid. The group carried medicines, bottles of oxygen and blood for transfusions.

House Votes \$74.373 Billion For U.S. Defense; Most Since 1945

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives today approved a \$74.373-billion Defense Department appropriation bill, the largest since World War II.

It contains \$8.100 billion for a large variety of weapons, including the British-made Harrier aircraft, new F-15 jet fighters for the Air Force and additional A-10 fighter-bombers.

The vote was 318 to 42. The Senate is expected to complete congressional action on the bill and send it to the White House by tomorrow night.

The bill represents a cut of \$5.200 billion from President Nixon's request and is a compromise version of separate bills passed earlier by each chamber of Congress.

The compromise included \$7.100 billion approved by the House but originally turned down by the Senate for advance payments to purchase another 24 Harrier jet fighters for the Marine Corps in the financial year beginning next July 1.

Thieu Still Believes In Military Solution

SAIGON, Oct. 12 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today told a crowd of 10,000 that he still believes in a military solution rather than a negotiated peace to end the Vietnam war.

Waving his arms and sweating profusely at a youth rally in a Cholon soccer stadium, Mr. Thieu declared: "We will have peace only with victory. We have to kill the Communists to the last man before we have peace."

"Those in South Vietnam who want to promote a coalition with the Communists should raise their hands. I am sure the population and the soldiers will not let them live for more than five minutes," Mr. Thieu also said according to United Press International.

[The Viet Cong have been calling for a tripartite government including Communists, neutralists and members of the Saigon regime excluding Mr. Thieu.]

Cryptically, he added: "If the Communists still pose a threat in Laos and Cambodia, there will be no peace at all."

Mr. Thieu cited South Vietnam's two neighbors as ex-



Nguyen Van Thieu

amples of how the Communists have moved into Indochina. "In Laos, they have a tripartite government and they will lose the country. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Targets in Area Are Restricted

SAIGON, Oct. 12 (AP).—U.S. planes kept up their attacks on North Vietnam today, but increased restrictions were reported placed on their operations in the Hanoi area following damage to three foreign missions during an American raid on the North Vietnamese capital yesterday.

A buffer zone was declared around Hanoi, and all future targets in the area must be cleared first by the Nixon administration, it was learned.

Security regulations prevented disclosure of the precise details of the new restrictions.

During yesterday's raid by 20 U.S. Navy planes from the carrier Midway, the residence of the French delegate-general was destroyed, the roof was blown off the Algerian Embassy, and minor damage was done to the headquarters of the Indian diplomatic mission, according to reports from Hanoi, Paris, Algiers and New Delhi.

6 Reported Killed

A Cambodian woman and five Vietnamese employed by the French mission were reported killed; Pierre Susini, the French delegate-general, was seriously injured and an Albanian diplomat who was calling on Mr. Susini received lesser injuries. No one was reported hurt at the Algerian or Indian buildings.

The U.S. Navy said the target of the raid was the Gia Lam railroad yard and repair shop on the northeastern outskirts of Hanoi.

Asked if the American bombs were on target, a Navy spokesman in Saigon replied: "I've checked all the operational reports and I've got no reports that they were not on target."

Sources said pilots who took part in the raid were being carefully questioned aboard the Midway. Reconnaissance reports were being scrutinized to assess whether a bomb or a North Vietnamese aircraft's misfire was responsible for the damage. The results of the raid on Gia Lam were being looked at strongly, the Navy spokesman said.

He said it is believed that this was the first time the two targets were hit since the resumption of full-scale American bombing of the North last April. This would mean that they were removed from the restricted list by Washington, but it was not clear why they were chosen at a time when secret negotiations to end the war are under way in Paris.

The Navy spokesman would say only, "It's a valid military target."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and the U.S. command in Saigon have suggested that the damage might have been done by surface-to-air missiles that missed the American planes and detonated when they crashed to earth. But a Canadian television correspondent in Hanoi, Michael Maclear, said yesterday he saw at least three jets make repeated dives over the heart of Hanoi. Today he reported:

"Evidence overwhelming that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Accord Reported On Talks to Cut Europe Forces

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (HTT).—The NATO allies are expected to announce here early next week that they have agreed to a formula with the Soviet Union for the timing of proposed negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe and preparations for the European security conference.

This follows months of suspicion that the Russians were not prepared to take part in the force-reduction talks which NATO wanted held in parallel with discussions, proposed by the Finns to take place in Helsinki next month, which could lead to an East-West security plan.

Although the Russians have seemed to prefer delaying negotiations on force reductions until the security conference was over, it now appears they will start multilateral talks about the security conference on Nov. 22 and about balanced force reductions before the end of January.

It is felt that if the Soviet Union fails, after all, to start force-reduction talks within the next four months, the security conference preparations could be broken off. On both counts, there are still technical difficulties about representation to be ironed out, but these are not expected to prevent next week's announcement that parallel talks with the Russians will proceed.



GERMAN CAMPAIGN—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt at Social Democratic party convention in Dortmund yesterday standing under a poster urging his re-election.

Rand Documents Reportedly Tell of Vietnam Massacres

WARSAW.....	10	50	Clouds
WASHINGTON..	18	84	Sunny
ZURICH.....	15	59	Clouds

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. C
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200)

future promotion of "all officers who might have knowledge of unauthorized bombing." He voiced suspicion, however, of the Abrams nomination.

'Nonfeasance' Seen

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee, said yesterday that Gen. Abrams failed to do his duty in connection with unauthorized bombing raids.

Referring to Gen. John D. Lavelle, the Seventh Air Force commander who was fired for the raids, Sen. Smith said: "Although the seven bombings [in China and Indochina] certainly do not indicate that Gen. Abrams knew what his air deputy was doing, Gen. Abrams was in command. It was his job to know what was happening and his failure to ascertain that the rules imposed by [the President] were being followed is nonfeasance by anyone's definition."

"I am not satisfied that Gen. Abrams's superiors up the chain of command are as innocent of what was occurring as they purport to be. . . I am not convinced that Gen. Lavelle alone is the culprit," Sen. Smith said.

The two votes against Gen. Abrams today were cast by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis.

WEATHER

ALABAMA.....	77	Cloud
ALASKA.....	12	Partly
ARIZONA.....	74	Clear
ARKANSAS.....	71	Partly
ATLANTA.....	71	Partly
BALTIMORE.....	71	Partly
BELGRADE.....	71	Cloud
BELLEVILLE.....	74	Cloud
BIRMINGHAM.....	74	Cloud
BUDAPEST.....	77	Cloud
BUENOS AIRES.....	72	Cloud
CASABLANCA.....	70	Cloud
COPENHAGEN.....	71	Cloud
COSTA DEL SOL.....	73	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	74	Cloud
EL PASO.....	74	Cloud
FLORENCE.....	73	Cloud
FRANKFURT.....	70	Cloud
HADRAMAUT.....	8	Cloud
HELSINKI.....	48	Rain
ISTANBUL.....	71	Partly
JACKSONVILLE.....	75	Cloud
LONG BEACH.....	73	Cloud
LONDON.....	73	Cloud
LYON.....	73	Cloud
MADRID.....	75	Cloud
MILAN.....	74	Rain
MONTREAL.....	73	Rain
MOSCOW.....	48	Cloud
MURKIN.....	74	Overcast
NEW YORK.....	75	Rain
NICKS.....	71	Cloud
OSLO.....	70	Cloud
PARIS.....	72	Cloud
PRAGUE.....	71	Cloud
REIMS.....	71	Cloud
SOBOTA.....	70	Cloud
STOCKHOLM.....	48	Cloud
TEL AVIV.....	79	Cloud
TOKYO.....	74	Cloud
VENICE.....	74	Rain
VIENNA.....	70	Cloud
WASHINGTON.....	74	Cloud
WASHINGTON.....	74	Sunny
ZURICH.....	75	Cloud

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. C

Nixon Hails 'New Hero'

Large Cheering Crowd Greet Nixon During Atlanta Parade

By Carroll Kilpatrick

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 (WP).—President Nixon received his most enthusiastic welcome today as he made his way through the city and probably only motorcade this fall in the Deep South.

Thousands of Georgians packed 17 blocks of downtown Atlanta to cheer the President, his wife and his children.

Nixon, his wife beside him, in an open car for most of the motorcade route. He stopped once to get out and shake hands with supporters.

A speech later to supporters in 10 Southern states, the President said that "this election is a new era in political history of the South" and that hereafter, no party like the South for granted. "It will be good for the good and the nation," he said. He denied that he had a strategy and denied the South has different interests from other parts of the country.

Much Hotter Issue
During this year "is a much more serious issue in the South," he said. "It does not mean that the people of the South are less intelligent and less educated, and it is not a matter of race. It is a matter of the future of the South. The President made no mention of Vietnam negotiations in remarks here.

The motorcade route, anti-racism signs predominated. There were scores of anti-war signs, including some demanding the President accept the Hanoi proposals.

There was agreement that the motorcade was larger than the big one that turned out to welcome

Senate Puts Anti-Busing Bill Aside

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Senate shelved a House anti-busing bill today after it failed to pass. The bill, which would have allowed a filibuster against it, was defeated by a vote of 59 to 28. The bill was introduced by Sen. James Buckley, D., N.Y., to limit the use of federal funds to desegregation protests. Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it.

Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it. Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it. Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it.

Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it. Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it. Sen. Buckley said they would be willing to pass the bill, but they would not support it.

presidential candidate Nixon here in 1960 and 1968, but there was no agreement on the actual numbers.

Police Capt. M.A. Hornsby said 700,000 persons saw the President on the ride from the airport to downtown Atlanta and fire department commander J.D. Cooper put the figure at 500,000. Some other observers thought that those figures could be cut at least in half in the interest of accuracy.

Big Crowd by Any Count
But it was a big crowd by any count, and the President said it was "the biggest one we have had," apparently meaning in this campaign. He has had bigger crowds on other occasions and in other places.

When the President reached the downtown hotel where he conferred with supporters from 10 Southern states, a reporter asked if this kind of reception made him want to his the campaign trail more often.

"This thing, of course, is enjoyable, the opportunity to see the people in the rest of the country, and I will do as much as I can between now and the election, but I have to be President first," Mr. Nixon replied.

Asked how many more days he would campaign, the President said that would "depend on how much business we have in the Congress. We will determine that in the next week."

The President returned to Washington tonight to receive a report from Henry A. Kissinger, who returned to the capital after four days of negotiations with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, in Paris.

At the same time, in Bethlehem, Pa., security was tightened for Democratic vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver's speech to the Pennsylvania State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America after an unidentified man telephoned city hall and warned: "Shriver will be dead when he leaves the meeting."

Mr. Shriver left the meeting on schedule without incident.

The Democratic nominee kept up his attack on President Nixon's Vietnam policy in a speech to a cheering crowd that filled Boston's 6,000-seat National Guard Armory for a \$25-a-plate fund-raising dinner last night.

Array of Kennedy's
Sen. McGovern was joined by an array of Kennedy-Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who introduced him; Jean Kennedy Smith, the senator's sister; Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, eldest son of the late Robert F. Kennedy; and Caroline Kennedy, the 16-year-old daughter of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Continuing his campaigning in the Boston area, Sen. McGovern switched his fire to economic issues, saying that the Nixon administration has fought improvements in the areas of minimum wage, social security, and pension reform.

"These are things an administration that cared about workers would not do," he said in a speech prepared for a breakfast for labor leaders today.

Yesterday, the Democratic nominee made a luncheon speech to some 1,000 of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's precinct captains.

Appeals for Support
Sen. McGovern's speech followed appeals for support of the Democratic ticket from Mr. Daley and State Attorney General Edward Hanrahan, who is running for re-election while being tried for conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the 1969 shooting of two Black Panther leaders.

Noting that the purpose of the meeting was "to help each other," Sen. McGovern received Chicago's crucial role in providing the votes that enabled the Democratic ticket to carry Illinois by 8,000 votes in the 1968 presidential election.

"I'm counting on the people in this room to do for our national



NOW HEAR THIS—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., talking to some of the juvenile inmates who were sent out to negotiate during riot at Washington jail Wednesday.

Shun House Panel's Bugging Queries

Four Top Nixon Associates Refuse to Testify

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—Four of President Nixon's top aides and former aides today declined to appear voluntarily before the House Banking and Currency Committee to testify on matters relating to the Watergate bugging incident.

The four aides are Clark MacGregor, the President's campaign manager; John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and, until July 1, Mr. Nixon's campaign manager; Maurice H. Stans, former commerce secretary and now the chief Nixon fund-raiser; and John W. Dean, the President's special counsel who conducted an in-house Watergate investigation for the executive branch.

In a letter delivered last night to Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, the Banking Committee chairman, Kenneth W. Parkinson, the lawyer for the Nixon campaign, said that Messrs. Mitchell, Stans and MacGregor were advised not to appear, chiefly because the committee had no authority to conduct an investigation. A White House spokesman said Mr. Dean had also advised Rep. Patman that he would not appear because of a long-standing precedent against presidential aides appearing for congressional investigations.

Rep. Patman's committee voted, 20 to 15, last week not to open a full-scale Watergate investigation and subpoena witnesses. Nonetheless, Rep. Patman went ahead and asked the four Nixon aides to appear today voluntarily.

Last night, Rep. Patman denounced their decision not to appear. "For the first time, a presidential campaign has been carried on as if it is a secret society," Rep. Patman said. "Everyone loses if elections become back-alley affairs decided through espionage."

Rep. Patman said the decision by the aides is "a sad spectacle—a massive cover-up... I'm convinced that it is dictated by the White House." He said it is "an insult to every single American who believes in free, open elections. It is an arrogant act, an amazing act for those who are supposed to be seeking the votes of the American people."

He said he would persist in trying to obtain a public airing of the financial affairs relating to the break-in and bugging at the Democrats' Watergate headquarters.

Ervin Drops Idea
In developments yesterday relating to the case and reports of alleged political spying by the Republicans:

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights, said that he will not press for a congressional investigation, as he had indicated he would last week. In a telephone interview, Sen. Ervin said that even though the Watergate incident and related espionage are "one of the central issues in the presidential election," very few people on Capitol Hill are aroused enough about it to press for an investigation.

Three defendants in the criminal trial of the Watergate incident said yesterday that they are being followed and that their telephone lines have been tapped. In court papers filed yesterday, former White House aide G. Gordon Liddy, one of the seven defendants, gave accounts of two cloak-and-dagger incidents in which he said he was under surveillance. In both cases, according to Mr. Liddy, he was able to shake his "shadow."

The affidavits from Mr. Liddy, from E. Howard Hunt Jr., also a former White House aide charged in the case, and from James W. McCord, former security director for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, were among a vast volume of documents filed yesterday—the deadline set for all motions in the criminal trial.

Mr. Hunt's affidavit says that during a Sept. 22 telephone conversation from his home in Potomac, Md., with his attorney William O. Bittman "I heard someone on the line make the statement, 'That's Bittman.' At the time of this conversation, no one was on any of the telephone extensions in my home."

Mr. McCord says in his affidavit that he tested the telephone lines in his home and at his two business offices. The tests, he said, "indicated that a tap exists, or has existed, at frequent intervals subsequent to my arrest in connection with the instant indictment." In addition, Mr. McCord said that he had been followed by two unknown individuals.

Neither Rep. Stagers nor Rep. Moss would disclose what they expected the documents to show. However, it was understood their interest included a controversial 1969 transaction which enabled ITT shareholders to avoid paying taxes on their gains from the Hartford merger.

© Los Angeles Times

SEC Gives Justice Dept. File On ITT That Congress Sought

By Paul E. Steiger and Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Securities and Exchange Commission has abruptly turned over to the Justice Department its entire file on International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., the firm charged last spring with attempting to win influence with the Nixon administration by pledging support for the Republican National Convention.

The SEC's action followed pressure by a congressional committee to obtain many of the same documents related to the charges last spring.

Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., who has been seeking the documents, called the SEC action "a clear and willful effort" to place the records beyond the reach of Congress until after the Nov. 7 election.

The SEC's action, combined with renewed congressional interest in ITT's relationship to the Nixon administration, threatens to thrust the giant conglomerate into the political spotlight once again this year.

The SEC confirmed that it turned 34 boxes of ITT-related papers over to the Justice Department last week, after two written requests for some of the files from Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W.Va., chairman of the House Commerce Committee. But the commission denied its action was designed to thwart Congress.

In an Oct. 5 letter to Rep. Staggers, SEC Chairman William J. Casey noted that his agency and the Justice Department are investigating possible criminal violations arising from ITT's much-publicized troubles of last spring.

"In the final analysis," Mr. Casey wrote, "the Justice Department would have to draw the whole matter together and handle any prosecution."

Therefore, he said, since lawyers for ITT and others have complained about having to respond to two separate investigations, he decided to drop the whole issue in the lap of the Justice Department.

The administration's contacts with ITT because the subject of extended Senate hearings last March and April following allegations that the company pledged support for the Republican National Convention in San Diego in return for settlement of antitrust disputes with the Justice Department.

The controversy temporarily delayed Senate confirmation of Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, a central witness at the hearings.

The SEC later charged ITT and others with violations of securities laws in connection with its merger with Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Without admitting the SEC charges, the defendants contended to court injunctions banning them from future violations.

Since then, the Justice Department and the SEC have been investigating whether some of those involved in the ITT affair may have criminally obstructed justice.

Neither Rep. Stagers nor Rep. Moss would disclose what they expected the documents to show. However, it was understood their interest included a controversial 1969 transaction which enabled ITT shareholders to avoid paying taxes on their gains from the Hartford merger.

© Los Angeles Times

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.

Sen. Russell Long, D., La., the committee chairman, said he would offer an amendment on the floor to permit Mr. Nixon to cut any program up to 15 percent but giving Congress veto power over any steeper reduction. Sen. Long made that suggestion in committee, but Republicans held firm against any limitation.

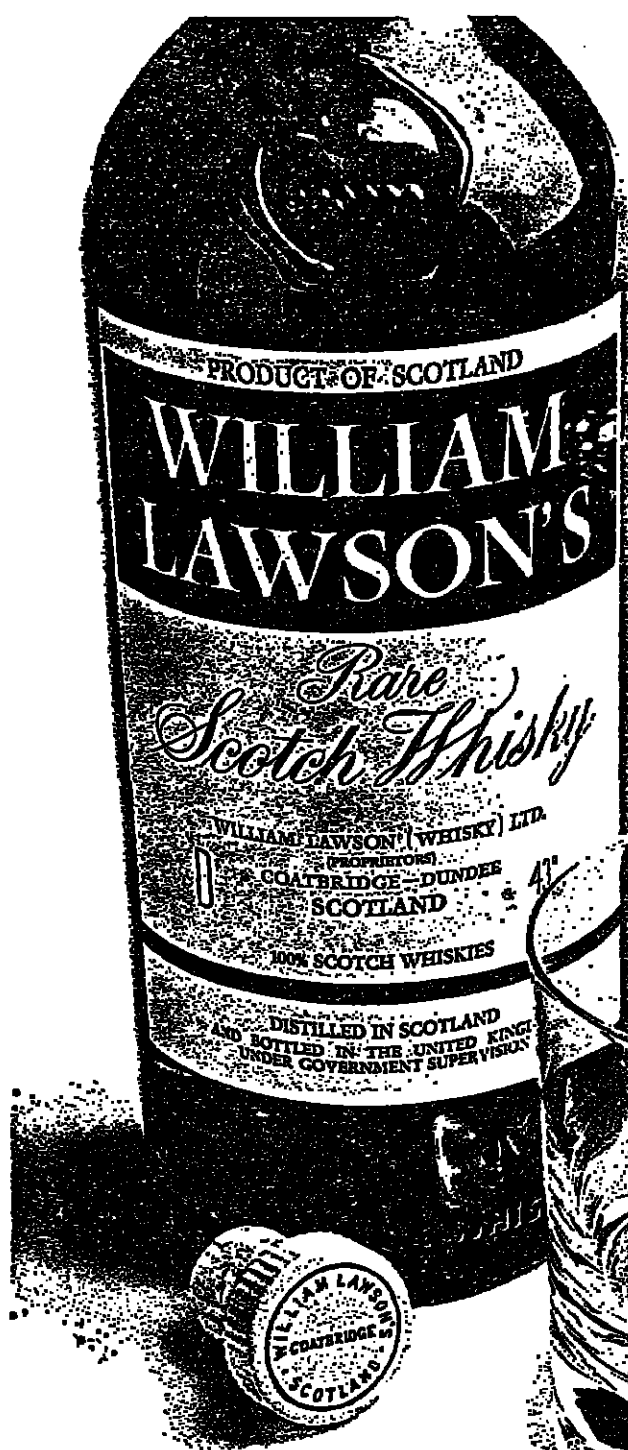
SENATE PANEL AGREES TO NIXON SPENDING REINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today approved House-passed legislation to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending, and grant President Nixon unprecedented authority to cut the budget where he sees fit.

The committee's 10-3 vote sent the measure to the Senate floor for a showdown.

The committee had at first reached an 8-5 deadlock on the question of whether some limitations should be imposed on the budget-cutting authority which the House voted the President.

As it stands now, the bill would permit Mr. Nixon to reduce—or even terminate—congressionally approved programs in any area, giving him a virtual line-item veto power over appropriations.



Speed of Light

William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky was first enjoyed over 120 years ago by people who should know more about Scotch than anyone.

The Scots themselves. So it shouldn't surprise you to find that its light and mellow taste goes down splendidly with your friends. Remember they've never had anything like William Lawson's Light Scotch before. Maybe they're just making up for lost time.



Protestant Gangs Rampage Through Belfast, Shoot Two

BELFAST, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Protestant gangs attacked British troops throughout Belfast, shot a soldier and a civilian and beat up a policeman today in retaliation for a raid on a Protestant club, an army spokesman said.

In Protestant districts of the capital, mobs attacked three police stations and broke up the interior of a Roman Catholic church in the early morning hours.

Soldiers arrested 22 men in the raid last night and held another nine after the disturbances today.

Ironically, the fiercest rioting was sparked by rumors that they had picked up convicted murderer Augustus Spence, a leader of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force.

Wrong Man

But instead, troops had arrested Spence's brother, William.

"We were looking for one man in particular when we raided the club," the army spokesman said. "The reaction after that seems to have been out of all proportion to the military operation. We were fired at in nearly every Protestant area, which is something that hasn't happened to us in a long time."

A sniper shot the soldier in the head as his patrol was investigating a fire in a Roman Catholic shop, the spokesman said. The soldier is in serious condition. Shortly afterward, a mob dragged a policeman from his car and beat him up before releasing him.

Later in the morning, gunmen

firing at an army truck in southern Belfast, hit a passing motorist in the face and shoulder as he pulled up behind the army vehicle.

Rubber Bullets

Protestant mobs attacked three police stations with bombs, stones and rifle fire and broke into St. Anthony's Catholic Church, where they wrecked stained glass windows and pews. When troops firing rubber bullets drove them from the building, they burned down an adjoining church meeting hall.

Gangs also burned down two Catholic-owned bars and a factory, several Catholic-owned shops and a number of cars and buses.

Bus service in some parts of the city was suspended.

Dublin Bank Robbery

DUBLIN, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Six men robbed a Dublin bank of more than \$30,000 here today and police probed links to the Irish Republican Army.

Victims of the raid said the men, all armed with pistols, carried out the attack in military style and addressed each other as "major" and "commandant."

In the Irish Republic's biggest bank raid in recent years, the men seized the bank's manager at his suburban home at breakfast and drove him to the bank.

One gunman remained behind with the manager's wife and two children, holding them at gunpoint for an hour before locking them in a garage.

The raiders locked the bank staff in the vault after clearing it out, and escaped in the manager's car. They served tea and treated the staff of 23 courteously, one of the victims said.

A bank spokesman said two of the gunmen appeared to have Northern Ireland accents.

Cairo Collision Kills 3

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Three airmen were killed when two Egyptian trainer planes collided in mid-air over a residential area on the outskirts of Cairo, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP

HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.

TAX-FREE PRICES — DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENTS

TOURISM IS THE FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRY
SWITZERLAND IS THE FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRY

Invest
in its golden sandy beaches facing a calm emerald sea.

Holiday clubs
Plots, condominiums
Hotels and large areas for development in partnership

Write
TORRALTA
Lisbon-Portugal

Exclusive representative for SWITZERLAND and ITALY:
NUVEST S.A., 11 Rue du Général-Dufour, GENEVE

CAPITAL

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Businessman, désire entrer en relation avec groupe existant ayant activité valable, en vue de développement par voie de participation.

Téléphone: 02/49 93 30.

RESIDENCE

PARIS WEST SUBURBS

"Le Pré de l'Isle"
Rue du Pré de l'Isle, at Etang-la-Ville

29 INDIVIDUAL HIGH CLASS HOUSES

consisting of 5/6 rooms, in a 2 ha. (4,942 acres) private park.

Immediate delivery.

Visit of the model house: Information and sale on the spot:

—Friday, from 5 to 8 p.m.

—Saturday and Sunday, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Or telephone to:

Société des Logis Parisiens, Groupe Ocil,
55 to 59 Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris.
Phone: 387-39-09.

Apply Mrs. LAURENT or Miss LEFORT.

AGENTS

MAGNUSON CORPORATION—recognized for integrity and leadership since 1937—seeks an established highly regarded representative for sale of property located on Great Exuma Island in The Islands.

Project is carefully planned and intelligently developed to attract discerning buyers. Roads are completed and each home-site has been staked. Please inquire only if you:

- have serious concern for your purchasers, personnel and company;
- understand excellent real estate at sensible prices and budget terms;
- demand intelligent advertising, promotion, support and communications;
- will make a serious personal contribution in return for 1-year contract with substantial income now and continuing.

If qualified and interested in an association with a reputable land development company, please write or cable:

Director of Sales
MAGNUSON CORPORATION,
25 S.E. 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131.
Cable: MAGCORP.

BUSINESSES

LYON (FRANCE)
Near Center
For Sale

LARGE MODERN GARAGE

(Incorporated Company). Sheltered 12,000 sq.m. 480 parking spaces. Service Station. Free of all automobile concessions. To fully or partially cede.

Write: PROMOPLAN, Ref. FS, 8 Rue Blanche
75008 PARIS, who will forward.

COMMERCIAL REALTY

AV. d'ENNA
58, avenue d'Enna
near Etoile

PRESTIGIOUS APARTMENTS
View of Arc de Triomphe
and Eiffel Tower

2 rooms

4 rooms

with terrace

5 vendors

parkings, maid's rooms

Available in December 1972

Information and sales

immovory

59, rue Desnouettes

PARIS 15^e

Tél. 533.68.91

Ask for Apartment "ENNA" free

documentation and return the

completed coupon to the Company:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

AV. d'ENNA
58, avenue d'Enna
near Etoile

PRESTIGIOUS LOCATION
Facing Square des Champs-Élysées
View of Arc de Triomphe

luxury building

surface area 750

to 900 sq.m.

ground floor—mezzanine

large facade: 35 meters

+ basement: 287 sq.m.

parkings + telephone lines

Available in December 1972

For sale - lease or rent

immovory

59, rue Desnouettes

PARIS 15^e

Tél. 533.68.91

Ask for Commercial Premises

"ENNA" free documentation and

return the completed coupon to the Company:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

COMMERCIAL REALTY

PARIS-MONTMARTRE

in newly finished building,

commercial realty:

2,400 sq. m. on 2 levels

with entrance on 2 streets

Near Métro, very lively area.

Guaranteed rental assured.

Write: No. 2000 Fubleron,
81 Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle,
75001 PARIS, who will forward.

REALTY INVESTMENT

FOR SALE IN MADRID

concrete

BUILDING

ZONED FOR

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Construction 1962. Four

floors. Total 2,800 sq.m. Two

1,500 sq. cargo lifts. Close

to Barajas Airport express-

way.

For complete information

write:

APARTADO

14026 Madrid, Spain.

REAL ESTATE

AND BUSINESS

OPPORTUNITIES

appears

Wednesday and Friday

To place an advertisement

contact your nearest Herald

Tribune representative or Mr.

M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri,

Paris. Tel.: 235-28-90. Telex:

28-509.

Iraq Ex-Minister Slain in Beirut By Ex-Chauffeur

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Hashem Jawad, a senior United Nations representative and former Iraqi foreign minister, was murdered in his office here today. The killer was a disgruntled ex-employee, UN sources said.

The man shot Mr. Jawad five times, wounded a chauffeur who tried to catch him and then committed suicide.

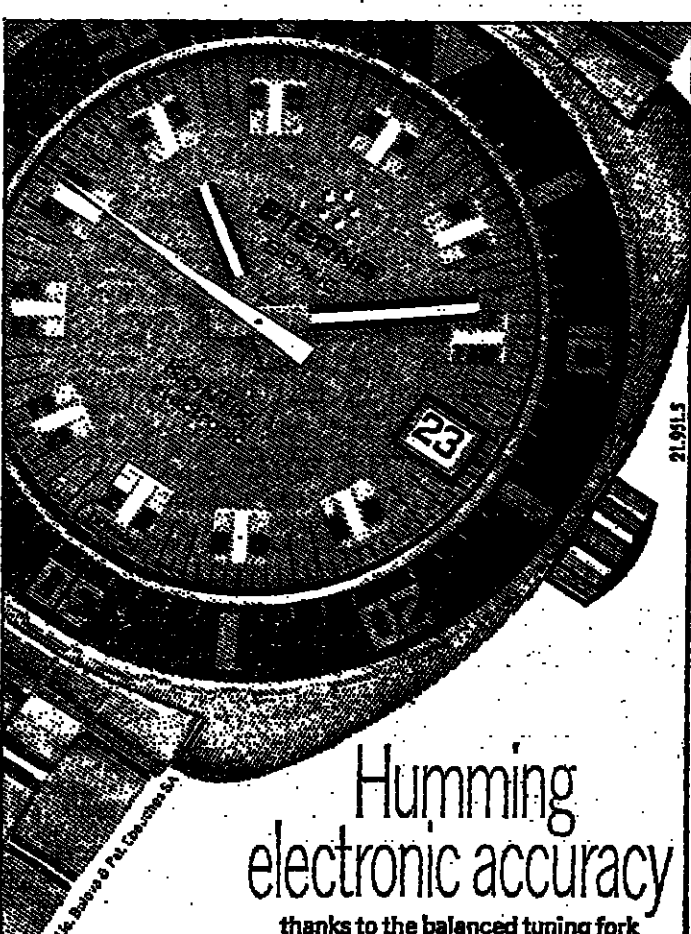
Mr. Jawad, 61, resident representative in Lebanon of the UN Development Program, was rushed to a hospital but was dead on arrival.

The killer also died before reaching the hospital. Security sources identified him as a Palestinian, Ahmad Mahmoud Jassari, who had worked as Mr. Jawad's chauffeur until 10 days ago.

His contract was not renewed "because of his bad manners," UN sources said.

There was no suggestion of any political motive for the killing.

Mr. Jawad was Iraq's foreign minister from 1969 to 1963.



Humming
electronic accuracy
thanks to the balanced tuning fork

ETERNA-SONIC

Eterna Ltd, Precision Watch Factory, 2540 Grenchen, Switzerland

In the U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc.,

315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010

In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd.,

1240 Phillips Square, Montreal 111

Police Shield Elizabeth of Scottish Vis

Tour Costs Spark Protests by Students



A NOT SO ROYAL WELCOME—Queen Elizabeth being guided through crowds of jostling students demonstrating against her visit to Stirling University in Scotland.

Obituaries

Henry Varnum Poor, 58, Lawyer, Former Yale Dean

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Henry Varnum Poor, 58, a prominent lawyer, a diplomat and former associate dean of the Yale Law School, died yesterday at his home in Port Washington, L.I.

At his death Mr. Poor was a vice-president of the National Strategy Information Center in New York, a post he had held since he left the Yale Law School last year. The center is an educational, nonprofit organization that does research and distributes information on national defense primarily to academic outlets.

Politically active throughout his career, Mr. Poor ran unsuccessfully as Republican candidate for Congress in Manhattan in 1950, losing to Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., the Democratic Liberal incumbent.

Before World War II Mr. Poor was a vice-consul in the foreign service, assigned to Montreal and Johannesburg. During the war he served in Washington and the Solomon Islands as a lieutenant in naval intelligence.

He was distantly related to the artist of the same name, who died in 1970.

In 1945 he was admitted to the bar here and practiced privately.

Mr. Poor later joined the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington as an executive, serving for two years.

He was appointed counsel to the New York division of housing in 1959 and the following year became director and general counsel of the state housing finance agency.

Rev. Robert Sullivan

MIAMI, Oct. 12 (AP).—A Roman Catholic priest who became one of the first Americans to have a healthy artery surgically grafted inside his brain, died yesterday of a heart attack, his physician reported.

The Rev. Robert Sullivan, 64, entered a hospital last month as a heart patient. He also was suffering from tunnel vision as a result of a stroke two years ago.

Two surgeons grafted a healthy artery from Father Sullivan's temple onto a clogged artery in his brain Sept. 28 in an attempt to overcome the tunnel vision.

Dr. Albert Auld, who operated

on Father Sullivan, said, "There is no question the operation was a success. The patient suffered from other diseases which made his survival questionable."

Paul (the Walter) Ricca

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP).—Paul (the Walter) Ricca, 74, one of the last surviving members of the pre-World War II Al Capone gang, died yesterday in a Chicago hospital. Ricca served prison terms for extortion and income-tax evasion. He conducted a lengthy battle to avoid deportation for falsifying information when he entered this country from Italy in 1920.

When Frank Nitti died in 1943, Ricca allegedly took over the Capone gang's operations in Chicago.

In the 1940s, Ricca served a term in federal prison for his part in a \$1-million plot to extort money from the movie industry.

Bang on Partridge

When the went in theater, some students b glass partitions between and the auditorium be were removed by police.

On her way to the from the university crowds of students jost to the queen and police two lines on either side to keep them back.

Col. Tom Lamb, the u external relations office said: "No one at any t tried to say hand."

He said he believe would be a university into the incidents.

A spokesman for the Union of Students said l planned to ask for a fu

Despite the demomstr queen was cheered by of the university st large crowds of student she drove away.

Italian Senat Approves Bill To Save Venice

ROME, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Senate last night approved a bill aimed at saving Venice from destruction and nature.

The bill now must win from the Chamber of

Mario Ferrari Agnelli of state-controlled industry, he hoped the chamber v from the bill in time

on the program to start

Thien-Premier Emilio told the Senate last yea debate on a similar bill expected the project w \$435 million.

Venice is sinking at centimeter (.39 of an in) year into the Adriatic S parts predict by the year city will die the same w

Greeks said the lost com Atlantis did—unless som done to stop the sinking

Agencies which will be in the restoration have building gates to close to the Venetian lagoon,

an aqueduct and sewage to prevent pumping mo out of the subsoil under and a general system o to ancient buildings.

Sailor Drowns in T

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—A helicopter search today to find a missing crewer West German coast wh in the River Thames

overnight after being in with a Dutch oil tank remaining five crew men. the 64-ton Rustins, rescued.

DEATH NOTICE

—Mrs. Anna E. B. B. her child

family announced the d

of Mr. Arthur Joseph B. B.

September, in his 8th year, in

(Macon). A Requiem Mass

celebrated Wednesday, Octob

10:30 in the Armenian Churc

San-Basil, 15 Rue Jean

Paris-14.

—St. Christy de Meo, 5

—Rue des Belles Feuilles, 7



WAITING HIS TURN—Enoch Powell listens to speech at Conservative party conference in Blackpool yesterday before making one of his own. Next to him is Mrs. Powell.

In Defeat for Powell

Tory Party Backs Heath on Asians

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 12 (UPI)—After noisy and bitter debate, the Conservative Party conference today disposed of one of its most sensitive issues by backing the government's decision to admit Asians expelled from Uganda.

The struggle over the self-congratulatory motion reflected the uneasiness in the party and in the country over the influx of some 30,000 Asians ordered out of Uganda by President Idi Amin. Probably no other issue in this year's conference would have provoked such a large minority of delegates into opposing the ruling Tory government. The vote, in a rare secret ballot which was forced by government critics, was 1,731 to 736. About 1,300 delegates did not vote because, party officials said, many had neglected to bring ballots circulated weeks ago with their credentials.

Sensing the tension of the day, delegates left the sunshine of this seaside resort and crowded into the ornate Winter Gardens ballroom to witness once again a light between Prime Minister Edward Heath and his nemesis and chief party critic, Enoch Powell, the voice of the extreme right.

It was a last-minute decision by Mr. Heath's leadership to confront Mr. Powell and his supporters head-on over the issue. It decided overnight to amend the original innocuous motion on the issue and add the specific words of congratulations to the government "on its swift action to accept responsibility for the Asian refugees from Uganda."

Because the issue has stirred widespread public anxiety, stemming from Britain's high unemployment, crowded schools and shortage of housing, some in the party leadership had hoped to avoid the showdown. Others argued, however, that a clear-cut verdict was vital in an effort to humiliate Mr. Powell and once more assert the leadership of Mr. Heath.

The debate was marked by shouts, foot stamping and slow, derisive clapping.

Mr. Powell, who feels he is speaking for the heart of the nation on the race issue, opened the debate by accusing the Tory leadership of breaking its promises to control immigration. He said the government had no legal obligation to admit the Asians and warned of "grave consequences" from a rising colored population, which is now estimated at up to two million Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians.

"Those who four years ago de-

rid forecasted of three million or four million in the 1980s and of five million or more at the end of the century are now silent, and I hope, ashamed," Mr. Powell said.

"In large towns, cities and areas of England, the colored proportion of the younger generation is now a fifth, a quarter, or a third, foreshadowing at least that proportion of the total population in due course."

Heath is solemn. As he spoke, Mr. Heath sat solemnly on the platform, only occasionally glancing in Mr. Powell's direction. The prime minister, who will speak Saturday at the conclusion of this four-day annual conference, left the government's case to Robert Carr, the home secretary.

"At the outset, I must make clear that I utterly reject Mr. Powell's criticisms about policies and intentions," Mr. Carr said. "I also utterly reject and spurn his whole approach to the subject."

His voice rising, Mr. Carr insisted that the government had broken no promises on controlling immigration and repeatedly had made it clear that British passport holders expelled from former colonies would be admitted in their time of need. Once resettled, he said, the Asians "will not be a burden but an asset to our country."

In an effort to ease public fears, however, Mr. Carr also pledged the government to control immigration more strongly in the future and to attempt "to keep the numbers down."

Althaus and its domestic subsidiary ATI said the cutbacks would be temporary but full details were not yet drawn up.

Amin Orders British Envoy To Leave With Last of Asians

KAMPALA, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today told the British High Commissioner here, Richard Slater, to leave Uganda as soon as the last British Asian expellee has departed, the Information Ministry said.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London today declared: "There is no possible justification for this latest, irrational and unfriendly act. We shall make a proper response."

But the spokesman declined to say what this response would be. [Sources here were puzzled by Mr. Slater's expulsion because, they said, only recently had Gen. Amin described him as his best friend.]

Gen. Amin summoned the British envoy to his residence here this afternoon to inform him of his decision.

He said that Mr. Slater had been responsible for some of the unfounded reports which had appeared in the British press alleging that there was going to be trouble in Uganda.

Advice to Teachers. Mr. Slater had also advised British teachers and doctors here to send their wives and children out of the country, he said.

Gen. Amin also accused the high commissioner of having telephoned British teachers working here during last month's invasion of Uganda from Tanzania, telling them not to go to work.

He said that he would not allow anyone to remain in Uganda who was working against the country's interests. But if Britain sent a new high commissioner to Uganda, relations between the two countries might improve, he added.

According to the Information Ministry report of the meeting, Mr. Slater denied Gen. Amin's accusations and said that he had merely advised British nationals here to take normal precautions.

Under a decree issued by Gen. Amin last August, all British and other non-citizen Asians without

special exemptions to remain here must be out of Uganda by Nov. 8.

To Meet in Mogadishu. ENTERTENRE, Uganda, Oct. 12 (AP).—Gen. Amin and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere will have their first face-to-face meeting in Mogadishu, Somalia, next week, according to Somalia's President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Mr. Siad told an airport press conference here that both presidents had agreed to attend celebrations in Mogadishu Oct. 21 marking the third anniversary of the Somali revolution.

Peace in Yemens Expected Today. ADEN, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The situation will return to normal between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) and the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) within 24 hours, Saleem al-Yafi, leader of the Arab League mediating committee, said here today.

Mr. Yafi, who arrived with the committee from North Yemen, told reporters at Aden airport that the attitude of both sides is very positive and very constructive. He said, "We hope to give you good news tonight, or tomorrow."

The situation will become very normal within 24 hours, he added.

Chess commentators, however, said all three adjourned games in the two crucial matches looked as if they would end in draws, which would give the Soviet Union its 11th gold medal in as many Olympiads.

The United States, ninth in the standings, held a 2-0 lead over Poland. Lubomir Kavalek and Pal Benko of the American team defeated Boguslov Bendarski and Kristof Fydel U.S. players William Marks and George Kaze adjourned their matches against Andrej Filipowicz and Andrej Sydor.

Hungary Bid Remains Alive In Title Chess But Russia Looms As Repeat Winner

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Hungarian team held onto its chance of upsetting the Soviet Union today midway through the final round of the 26th chess Olympiad.

Russia led 16 nations seeking the tournament's medals. It had 41.5 points as play in the 15th and last round of the Olympiad was adjourned to tomorrow.

Hungary, with 40 points, still had two adjourned games to complete with West Germany, which it leads by 1.5-0.5. Hungary can upset the Russians and win its first gold medal since 1928 only if it wins its two adjourned, and the Soviet Union draws or loses against Romania in its one adjourned game.

Chess commentators, however, said all three adjourned games in the two crucial matches looked as if they would end in draws, which would give the Soviet Union its 11th gold medal in as many Olympiads.

The United States, ninth in the standings, held a 2-0 lead over Poland. Lubomir Kavalek and Pal Benko of the American team defeated Boguslov Bendarski and Kristof Fydel U.S. players William Marks and George Kaze adjourned their matches against Andrej Filipowicz and Andrej Sydor.

Trucking Strike Leads Chile To Call State of Emergency

SANTIAGO, Oct. 12 (AP).—Chile's leftist government, confronted with a crippling nationwide trucking strike, declared a state of emergency today in Santiago and in a large part of populous central Chile.

The strike, which began late Tuesday after talks between the confederation of truck owners and the government broke down on higher cargo rates, forced a number of service stations and bakeries to close today for lack of deliveries of gasoline and flour.

Representatives of small business, retail shops, the construction industry and private farmers announced a sympathy strike with the truckers.

Jorge Fontaine, president of Chile's Confederation of Production and Commerce, speaking on behalf of all the sympathy strikers, said the walkout will begin tomorrow for an indefinite period despite the state of emergency.

He said in a radio announcement that the strike was called because of "repeated attacks against freedom to work and freedom of expression and to express our irrefragable solidarity with the national trucking movement, the object of suffocation by violent acts."

Daniel Vergara, undersecretary of the interior, announced the state of emergency over nationwide radio. He said it extended from Valparaiso Province, 88 miles to the north of the capital, to

Bio Bio Province, 315 miles to the south.

Under the state of emergency, a form of martial law, the Chilean armed forces become directly responsible for public order.

When the talks between the truckers and government broke down, 180 drivers and owners, including the confederation president, Leon Villarín, were arrested and charged with breaking Chile's internal security law.

Angry truck drivers blockaded to the north and south of the capital with stalled trucks yesterday. Mr. Vergara said today, however, that the highway was reopened and that patrols of national police had been beefed up along the route.

On another economic front, President Salvador Allende announced yesterday that Canadian and Dutch banks have suspended all lines of credit to Chile. The banks were not identified.

In French Court

Mr. Allende, in a speech, said the suspension of credits was ordered pending settlement in French courts of a seizure order on \$1.4 million granted to the Kennecott Copper Corp. of the United States on 1,250 tons of Chilean copper bound for French manufacturers.

Kennecott was one of three U.S. firms whose copper mining interests were nationalized in July, 1971, by Mr. Allende without compensation.

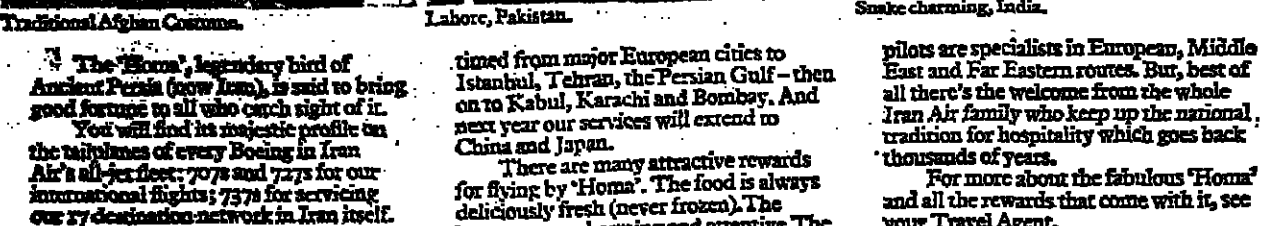
Rhodesia And Portugal Confer

LISBON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Top-level talks were under way today between Rhodesia and Portugal on the creation of a common front against terrorism and subversion by the African freedom movements which threaten the two countries in southern Africa.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived in Lisbon late yesterday from a five-day holiday in Madeira for talks with Premier Marcello Caetano of Portugal.

The meeting was announced last Friday by the Rhodesian mission in Lisbon shortly after Mr. Smith changed planes here for Madeira. So far the Portuguese have maintained silence on the meeting.

Fly by 'Homa' from Europe to Iran Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf



Traditional Afghan Costume. Labor, Pakistan. Snake charming, India.

The "Homa", legendary bird of Ancient Persia (now Iran), is said to bring good fortune to all who catch sight of it. You will find its majestic profile on the tailfeathers of every Boeing in Iran Air's all-jet fleet: 707s and 727s for our international flights; 737s for servicing our 17 domestic routes in Iran itself. Home flights are conveniently timed from major European cities to Istanbul, Tehran, the Persian Gulf—then on to Kabul, Karachi and Bombay. And next year our services will extend to China and Japan. There are many attractive rewards for flying by "Homa". The food is always deliciously fresh (never frozen). The hostesses are charming and attentive. The pilots are specialists in European, Middle East and Far Eastern routes. But, best of all there's the welcome from the whole Iran Air family who keep up the national tradition of hospitality which goes back thousands of years. For more about the fabulous "Homa" and all the rewards that come with it, see your Travel Agent.

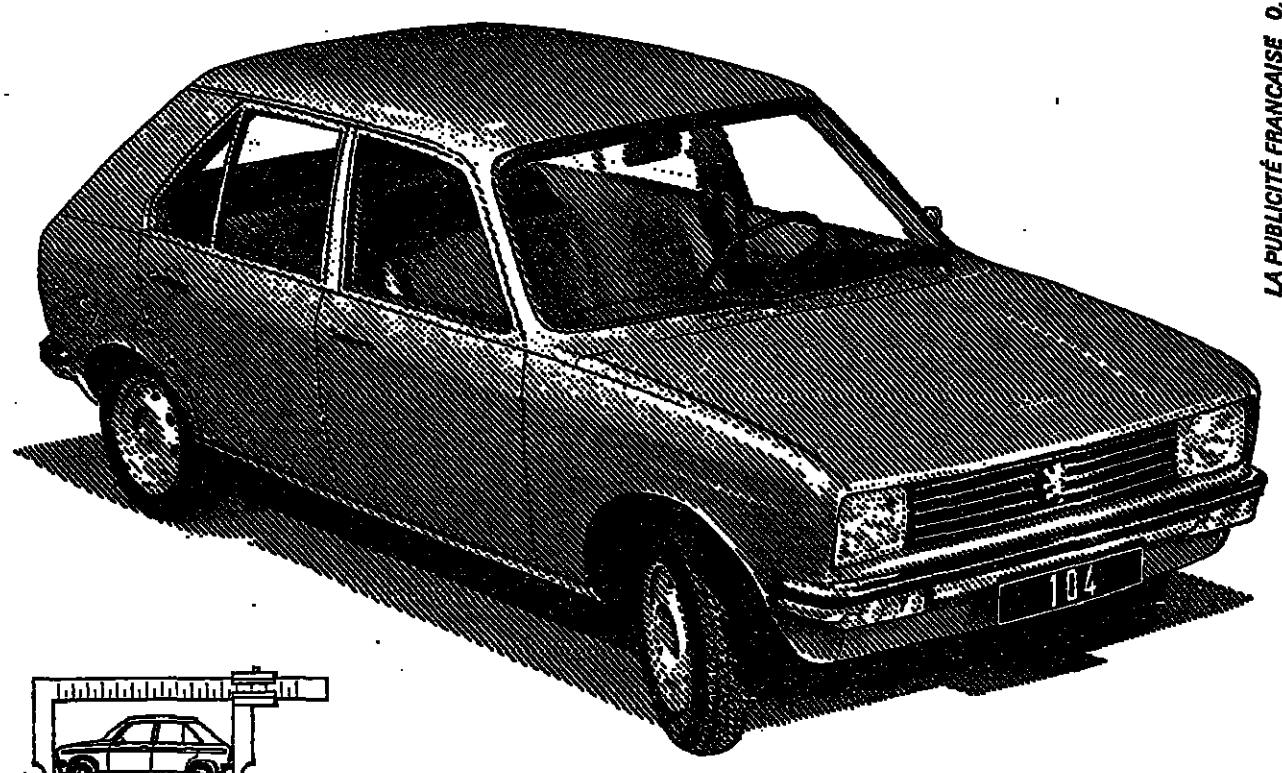


London Paris Frankfurt Geneva Rome Moscow Athens Istanbul Tehran Abu Dhabi Kuwait Bahrain Abu Dhabi Doha Dubai Dhaka Colombo Bombay Madras New Delhi New York Los Angeles

104

a whole Peugeot

in 3.58 meters



Europe's smallest four-door sedan

Four seats - 3.58 meters - front-wheel drive: 954 c.c. 5 CV/50 h.p. SAE - 135 km/h - independant springing on all four wheels - front disc brakes

PEUGEOT

LA PUBLICITE FRANCAISE, 0.779

The Deplorable Policy

The destruction of the French mission in Hanoi was truly, as President Pompidou phrased it, a deplorable act. And, like the damage wrought in the North Vietnamese dike system, it was the result, whether by accidental American bombing or a by-product of Hanoi's defenses, of a deplorable policy. Like the dikes again, the deaths and wounding in the French mission can be argued over, so far as specific intent is concerned. But such incidents are inevitable when a nation resorts to strategic bombing.

There is irony in the fact that the victims of this fallout from the bombing should be the French, hosts to the Paris peace talks, and actively promoting them. There is irony, too, in that this episode should occur at a time when the Paris discussions are apparently at their most sensitive stage. Finally, it is ironic that the bombing of central Hanoi should come on the heels of Senator McGovern's major campaign speech on Vietnam—timed, it almost seems, to highlight the strong points in his statement and cover the weak spots with smoking debris.

That Mr. Nixon wants peace in Vietnam can be assumed. That he has made a large number of diplomatic concessions to secure it is evident enough from the record. That Mr. McGovern's "plan" is simplistic, and overlooks such matters as Hanoi's insistence on a political settlement before the Americans pull out—a settlement, in other words, imposed by the United States on Saigon—is also capable of demonstration. The great weakness in the President's approach, how-

ever, is that he has coupled his efforts for peace with a bombing of the North that is, whatever the political limitation with respect to targets, whatever the accuracy of modern bombing methods, in practice a virtually unlimited attack upon North Vietnam as a whole.

This is not what the American policy-makers have said they wanted. It has been a cardinal point of pronouncement on the war that North Vietnam is not to be destroyed, not to be invaded, not to be changed in governmental or territorial structure. This is not like World War II, when unconditional surrender of the Axis, however modified in fact, was the theoretical goal. But once the bomber fleets are sent over, they develop blind spots, their military targets involve civilian deaths and civic devastation.

It is true that much of this applies to tactical bombing, in South Vietnam, as well. And here it is the people the Americans profess to be protecting who are the chief sufferers. But at least here the guilt is shared; the aim is concrete; the enemy soldiers suffer, too, and their aggressive purposes are expressly combatted. It is not the kind of generalized fury from the clouds that has brought moral reproach upon the United States in the North—and done so little to advance its own goals.

Peace seems still possible in Vietnam. It is desirable for all concerned. But the latest wreckage in Hanoi and its repercussions only emphasize that if peace comes it will be despite, not because of, the bombing of the North.

Diplomacy by Terror

The devastation of the French diplomatic mission in Hanoi during an American air attack dramatizes the inherent contradictions of administration policy in the effort to settle the war in Indochina.

Any bombing raid on the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area carries with it a high risk of loss to civilian lives and property. The accidental bombing of the French mission merely serves to illuminate the more widespread destruction that has taken place during the systematic bombings of the past few months, reinforcing the testimony of numerous visitors to the region.

Administration spokesmen have argued that the President's bombing policy—which has rained more explosives on Indochina in the past 21 months than fell on Nazi Germany during all of World War II—is consistent with international law because it follows the rule that "the loss of life and damage to property must not be out of proportion to the military advantage gained." But the administration's own intelligence experts have severely discounted the military effects of the bombing in the North on the war in the South.

The latest attack on Hanoi is particularly incompressible because it was made at a time when top American and North Vietnamese negotiators were engaged in what the President himself described last week as "sensitive" diplomatic talks in Paris. There is no evidence to indicate this untimely incident was the result of some military aberration, like the allegedly "unauthorized" raids ordered by General Lavelle during another period of delicate diplomatic maneuvering last year. Indeed, Defense Secretary Laird has indicated that raids on the North will continue unabated.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the President is conducting a deliberate campaign of diplomacy through terror, attempting to bomb the people of North Vietnam into submission to his terms at the Paris talks. Even if this were possible, which is extremely doubtful, the present bombing policy in defense of a discredited cause, as Sen. McGovern has forcefully pointed out, morally indefensible. In the name of America, which has suffered inestimable damage at home and abroad, it must be stopped.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Crime and a Blunder

The bombing of Hanoi by the United States yesterday almost defies analysis. The peace talks in Paris are at their most sensitive stage. At such a moment, it is hard to imagine any act of war that could be more foolish, or more provocative to North Vietnam, or which could go more sharply against the professed policy of President Nixon of reaching a settlement. There have been blunders in American policy before but this raid seems inexplicable.

Everyone knows by now that the American military has a mind of its own. It may be that yesterday's action comes into this category. Many of the top brass in Vietnam still feel that military victory is the only way to bring the war to an end. They mistrust all political solutions.

On the other hand, the bombing may simply have been an administrative blunder. Whatever the cause, an immediate investigation is essential.

—From the Times (London).

Looking After Saigon

Severe damage to the French delegation building in Hanoi during an American bombing raid over the city, causing serious injuries to the head of the mission, had no apparent effect on the high-pressure peace talks being conducted in the French capital between Dr. Kissinger and Hanoi's envoy, Le Duc Tho. The French government has sensibly taken a low-key attitude to the episode and clearly will not let it interfere with the use of Paris as the site for the peace talks.

It is evident that the Paris talks have indeed come to their "crunch." President Nixon said at his press conference last Thursday that the musing and the bombing

of North Vietnam will continue "until we get some agreement on the negotiating front." Mr. Nixon does not intend to repeat what he believes was the mistake made by President Johnson in calling a premature bombing halt. This hard-nosed policy can be contrasted with the position taken by Senator McGovern in his broadcast on Tuesday, which amounted in essence to the advocacy of capitulation. . . . Mr. Nixon, constrained by power, is pledged not to agree to a settlement which would impose a Communist government, "directly or indirectly." This is what the tussle in Paris is all about. It is one of the most crucial negotiations of our time.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Political Skill Noted

For a finance minister to emerge with credit from a series of financial scandals which have severely damaged the credit of the government to which he belongs is an operation calling for no little political skill. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears to have brought it off. A recent opinion poll published shows him leading the field as a hypothetical presidential candidate of the present majority.

These polls were taken before Mr. Messmer's speech in the National Assembly last week, but also before Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's speech last week—his first "political" speech for a year, and one which seems likely to have raised his standing even higher with public opinion. Its moderate and reasonable tone contrasted very favorably with the near-hysterical cries emitted in the past week or so by various Gaullist spokesmen, on whose nerves the long succession of scandals has clearly begun to tell.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1897

LONDON—Mr. Charles Pollack successfully crossed the English Channel from Eastbourne to Ayrville yesterday in a balloon, in less than seven hours. The feat has only been performed about a dozen times before, the first recorded one being January 7, 1785, when Blanchard and an American narrowly made it from Dover to Calais. Granted a new era is being ushered in, but when it does become common, what will become of the Custom House?

Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1923

NEW YORK—Something of a surprise was sprung in baseball circles here today when it was announced that, in spite of the disastrous ending of the World Series by the loss of four straight games on the part of the Yankees, Miller Huggins was re-engaged for next year as manager of the New York American baseball club. Critics had expected that Huggins's scalp be demanded as the result of the poor showing of the Yankees in the big series.



Greece Drifts Under Papadopoulos

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—Modern Greece is accustomed to having a democratic society without a democratic state but whenever any government has been in office too long, not permitting this ebullient people to play its favorite game of party politics, it is heading for trouble. Such is the situation today for the regime of George Papadopoulos, chief of the conspiracy of colonels which seized power here in April, 1967.

Papadopoulos would seem to be a complete dictator, holding all reins of control: regent, in the absence of exiled King Constantine; prime minister, defense minister, foreign minister, minister for planning and government policy. His photograph in public and private buildings around the country becomes larger as those of the king and queen diminish.

But this is illusory. There is every evidence that he feels insecure. He is protected by his own special personal guard of 285 picked soldiers including frogmen. His staff takes pains to purchase food and medicines for their boss at continually shifting shops. He rides about in an armored limousine.

There seems no visible reason for all these precautions. The internal political opposition is pitiful and disunited. The opposition abroad continually bickers. The position of King Constantine, an exile in Rome since his counter coup attempt flopped, seems ever weaker. And although former Prime Minister Karamanlis is held acceptable to the army as well as diverse political elements, he has been absent in Paris for nine years. Nevertheless, the "revolution" the regime claims it installed has achieved remarkably little and is clearly faltering. This evident fact is seized upon by the unstable, kinetic Greeks. They like movement in their politics, whatever it may lead, and they feel stifled.

No Reforms

None of the basic reforms promised has been achieved. Education remains a mess. The economy is superficially healthy because of large income from tourists and remittances from shipping or from Greek workers in West Germany. But there is growing inflation. And as Greeks seek jobs in the Common Market area, industry here may be forced

to hire additional cheap African labor. Social problems are arising.

Corruption, a traditional curse in this country where political power has customarily been based on office-holding and dispensing favors, is now again widespread. Moreover, it can no longer be ailed by an unfettered press or in a free parliament.

The mere fact that Aristotle Onassis is challenging the legality of a government decision to refuse him a promised oil contract is held by many to indicate the shipping tycoon suffers forthcoming changes in the air.

Papadopoulos proved himself a brilliant organizer and conspirator in taking power but has displayed no equal talent in applying it. He shows no public relations sense, is a painfully bad speaker and terrible on television. He is very secretive, having been a professional intelligence officer and never discloses his hand to anyone.

Added together, these factors breed resentment. The armed forces must almost inevitably play a role in any change of the power structure. But the army is no longer royalist, the old monarchist officers having been purged.

This limits one obvious option for Papadopoulos—to summon back Constantine as a token of legal continuity. It might even make it difficult to attempt another formula by inviting the young crown prince here for his education; or to seek another ruler among royal relatives.

A Republic?

Equal problems are posed by any thought of proclaiming a republic—which has happened before in modern Greece. That requires another referendum to formally out the king, necessarily trapping the military, constitutionally proclaimed and approved in 1968.

Papadopoulos is therefore impelled to continue temporizing;

but his fellow colonels in the original revolutionary council show signs of getting fed up. Last July he was forced to readmit to his cabinet several officers whom he had formerly discarded. Now certain among them hint willingness to discard their chief.

A mist of uncertainty is forming over Greece. The government proved it was not really revolutionary by failing to revamp fundamental policy and also failing to establish any power base outside the armed forces—always subject to future factionalism among officers. And it never managed to develop sufficient momentum to avoid a policy of drift and compromise.

This situation and resulting uncertainty may continue for months or even a few years; but there are increasing indications that Papadopoulos is inching toward downfall—most probably because of opposition from his own associates.

McGovern Discovers Crime

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Sen. George McGovern has discovered crime. To the considerable relief of his staff, his conclusions about crime in America are that there is too much of it, not too little of it, and to the relief of the rest of us, he has not yet blamed crime in America on the Vietnam war. What he does want to do, one gathers from his rather vague references to the subject, is to have Washington instruct the cop on the beat how to stop crime. As he put it, to "strengthen the capability of the police."

Actually, the police are pretty capable as they are. Sure, we need more capable police even as we need more capable presidents and candidates. But the problem isn't so much the police. Commissioner Patrick Murphy of New York City gave a resonant speech on the subject last winter. He was addressing the Bar Association of the City of New York and he used very direct language. He said: "This court system is in bankruptcy. It simply doesn't work. You all know this, I am not telling you anything new."

The courts, he continued, must bear "the giant share of the blame for the increase in crime." Commissioner Murphy ran his fingers over the ugly profile . . . "In 1960 the New York City Police Department made 35,629 felony arrests. Last year we made 94,043 felony arrests. Exactly 553 of them went to trial, 553 out of 94,000. What happened to all the others? The rest of them were, quotes, disposed of. Disposed of means dismissed outright, reduced to misdemeanors via plea bargaining, reduced to much lesser felonies via plea bargaining," and so on.

But, Why?

Now why has the court system broken down? In part, to be sure, because in our licentious age there are more lawbreakers than ever. But there is also less punishment than ever, and the reason for this is that the Supreme Court under Earl Warren, by the narrow margin, bequeathed us with interpretations of the 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments which positively leer at law enforcement. Even so friendly an observer of the Supreme Court as the New York Times' Fred Graham acknowledges the correlation between the critical Warren Court decisions, and skyrocketing crime.

Recently in California the police hounded in on a suspected dope peddler, and kept his house under surveillance. In due course the woman of the house threw out her trash, which was picked up by a truck. The police stopped the truck, inspected the trash and found there narcotics debris—half-smoked marijuana cigarettes, etc., etc. They arrested the guy, he moved to suppress the evidence and, you guessed it, following one of the Warren decisions (Mapp v. Ohio), the California courts ordered the case dismissed. Because searching the discarded trash without a warrant was a violation of the dope peddler's 8th Amendment rights.

Now that case is being appealed by the State of California to the Supreme Court, which has granted certiorari (Calif. v. Krivda). I'd like to know: how does Candidate McGovern stand on the issues? Richard Nixon has certainly not stopped crime in America, but he has sent to the Supreme Court two realists who will almost certainly vote in a direction other than Mapp, or Miranda: in the direction of a return to effective justice. In the direction, if you prefer, of Justice Cardozo, who on one famous occasion reminded us that the purpose of a trial is to determine whether or not the accused is guilty, rather than whether the constable has blundered.

Would the nominees of President McGovern to the Supreme Court treat the narrow and disabling decisions of Messrs. Warren, Douglas and Clark as aberrations, as grains of sand to be removed from the judicial sear? Or would they leave them there, and throw in a little more for good measure?

Shunkly said: Would he appoint men like Rehnquist to the Supreme Court or men like Ramsey Clark? My guess is that the next time the lady throws out the trash at the Krivda house it will include narcotics debris and McGovern stickers.

This is one more clear case of the perversion of public instrumentalities for Republican political advantage in order to deceive the American people as to the proponents of the benefits and costing taxpayers thousands of dollars in unnecessary printing costs.

BERNARD L. GREEN JR., ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, RICHARD H. MOORE, Paris.

Word Benders

All hail Waverley Root for his attack (Herald, Oct. 9) on "dis-economy," a small blow to the language. May I submit a few others which I have recently seen in government correspondence? "Dis-economy" for high costs heads my list. Then comes a

A Bumper Sticker Tells The Story

By David S. Brode

WASHINGTON.—The bumper strip of the year turned in Washington the other day. Beautiful in its simplicity, fast as a capsule of the mood, it reads: "MY VOTE CANCEL YOURS."

More accurately than any depth survey, that little bumper, spotted in traffic, tell what to know about the American electorate in this presidential year.

There's no nonsense in which candidate or party deters of that car is supposed to know about the American electorate in this presidential year.

There's certainly no uncertainty as to a Democrat. Republican. Parties? Who? We're right down to nub now—to the good old A can gesture: a finger up and the same to you, fella; don't like it, you can jump.

Mr. Nixon, who has, as million bucks or so on po tell him what he could find for himself if he ventured the White House, has clearly ten the message.

A month ago the President talking about seeking a mandate from the voters is stalemated domestic pro Now he's promising only no achievements. He won't taxes, he says. He won't job quotas. He won't reward fare loafers. And he won't bombing anything left sit in Indochina.

There is a precedent for of course. In 1964 Lyndon son won a landslide victory promising not to abolish Security, not to sell the and not to saw off the E Seaboard and float it o' Somehow he forgot to m he was planning to fight in Vietnam.

As Voters...

As voters, we probably what we get from these elections. It's our judgment just the candidates, that turns can safely be ignore party labels forgotten.

It's our decision if we go Nixon back to office with other Democratic Congress are confused about what to from government, and a contrive to give our public ants such conflicting signs they can do anything they—or nothing at all.

In some ways, we want more from government. We want police protection and Social Security; we want controlled and we want our tor bills paid.

But in the next breath demanding that the bureau get off our backs. Don't us with busting orders or housing plans; and by all don't raise our taxes.

We're not notably consist any respect. We want to be Russians and Chinese in places, but we want to en draft. We want the benefit mass production technique we want relief from the dr of assembly-line jobs.

The politicians in the co including the President, abandoned any hope of it us sort out our conflicts, demands, or even making us sider what price were ready to pay for the govern services we want.

They, too, are taking the way out, and conducting the paign at the level of the common denominator. Be the spring George Wallace ed to have reached the ne nadir with his slogan, Them a Messenge.

Now, even that vague con is too affirmative in tone. The banner reads: "MY CANCELS YOURS."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being filed. All letters are subject to condensation for space sake. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be placed with initials, but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing their complete address.

PARIS FILMS

Fact, Fiction, 'L'Attentat'

By Thomas Quinn Curties

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT).—"L'Attentat," which is packing in at the Rex, Boul' Mich', and the Miro, was obviously inspired by the Ben Barka affair. As many of the sills of that notorious case re-invented, the authors of the movie—Ben Barka, Basilio, and Jorge Semprun—have had to invent the missing scenes. As their film is fiction, this is acceptable, but several of their suppositions are not very convincing.

A North African leader of the living in exile in Geneva, is cited by the authorities of his country. They are anxious to cover the whereabouts of the leader from his Swiss sanctuary to Paris, the best being an emotional television broadcast which will benefit his cause. He is and with the complicity of the local secret service—is kidnapped and tortured to death by questioning by his enemies. In the motion picture, the left-leader's fate is the pivot on which all revolves, but the plot is chiefly concerned with man who betrays him. This character is a frayed, and a neurotic literary figure who, apprehended for ill-activities, turns police spy to avenge imprisonment. It is he who advises the revolutionary African to visit Paris. He is stricken with remorse when he sees the consequences of his actions. He records his confession prior to his planned suicide and invites an American journalist to come and hear it. The American—ostensibly of liberal persuasion—proves to be an agent of the CIA. He shoots the American journalist dead and destroys the telltale tape. A long arm of coincidence catches out here to point parallel guilt on Yankee interference.

As a concession to popular taste, there is also a love story, a dismal romance of the unloving informer with a high-minded American girl and, perhaps as a concession to censorship, there is a fearless police officer who is determined to make thorough investigation of the unloving happenings.

The screenplay is artfully deuced and ticks with tension. It is vividly and swiftly under the aegis of the director, a sequence in which the hunt-victim is abducted from a Parisian street—des-Prés street—as Ben Barka admittedly is—is electric with the suspense at few but Hitchcock can do.

The acting maintains a lofty level throughout with Jean-Louis Trintignant as the conscience-ridden turncoat, with François Perier as the honest policeman, with Michel Bouquet as the olive-skinned grise, with Philippe Noiret as the tricky television official and with Jean Seberg as the wide-eyed innocent from the United States. As the martyred revolutionary Gian Maria Volonte subdued portrayal, dignified and notable for its undercurrent of pathos, a performance, clean of his customary bombast, his best work as yet on the screen. Michel Piccoli is seen briefly in what is apparently a cartoon of the late Gen. Mohammed Oufkir.

"L'Attentat" may not always be persuasive in its speculations, but it is a neatly knitted and gripping thriller.

The Italians appear to be the only people left who can laugh—and make others laugh—about sex. It is the Italian movie-makers who are now fabricating what were once known as French bedroom farces. Add to the jolly Rabelaisian series "Dino Risi's 'Vedù Nudo'" (at the Elysées) and the Saint Germain Village in the original version. A collection of short, spiky sketches, it is irresistibly funny stuff, bright with boisterous fooling and fetching comic conceits. Each of the skits has a surprise finish, and they are recommended as a refreshing tonic after so many lugubrious, heavy sex dramas from other lands. Who Manfredi distinguishes himself as a versatile clown, playing seven different roles, and Sylvia Koscina is a beauty who should be more frequently seen.

"Hospital" (at the Quintette II and the Concorde-Pathe in English) is an original by Paddy Chayefsky. Aside from some glibly of the sardonic Chayefsky dialogue here and there, its beginning seems to have been written by Faith Baldwin and its ending by Edgar Wallace. It discloses at the start an overworked, alcoholic doctor of a large Manhattan hospital. His private and professional troubles increase his addiction to the bottle and he seems headed for a nervous breakdown. Part II is devoted to a frantic chase after a homicidal maniac who is at large in the wards. George C. Scott, always a satisfactory actor, brings some ironic humor to the schizophrenic proceedings. In Jean-Michel Barjot's "What

Gian-Maria Volonte and Michel Piccoli in 'L'Attentat'.



a Flash" (at the Studio de la Harpe), the French underground film surfaces to reveal that it has been much influenced by its American ancestors. As in the house-brewed undercover movies, especially the earlier ones, there is much nudity, some orgies, transvestites, piercing cries, racy "music," improvised exchanges and general abandon. It

marks a breakthrough here, for none of the Andy Warhol-Paul Morrissey productions have as yet been accorded public showing in France. Meanwhile, the tone of the American avant-garde has changed somewhat—compare "Heat" with "The Chelsea Girls"—and one becomes aware we are no longer in the Beatles era but in the Rolling Stones age.

LONDON: An Opera in Search of an Editor

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 12 (IHT).—The Sadler's Wells production of Prokofiev's "War and Peace," which had a premiere at the Coliseum last night, is, according to the program book, "the fullest version ever staged." Fuller, one should add, than the current production at the Bolshoi in Moscow.

That's what is wrong with it. The staging is ingenious, imaginative and fluent; the performance, both on the stage and in the pit, first class. What is missing is an editor as inextinguishable with a blue pencil as Prokofiev was with his pen.

"War and Peace," dating from 1947, has a good deal in common with Berlioz's "The Trojans," which has just completed a successful run at Covent Garden, notably the fact that each consists of two parts so distinct from one another, and so long, as to suggest the advisability of their being given separately on successive evenings.

Nor is it simply a matter of overall length. In both operas, and especially in "War and Peace," every single episode is too long. Berlioz and Prokofiev were facile, indefatigable composers, and with each of them it often seems as if the pen went on writing long after inspiration had flagged. Prokofiev, in "War and Peace," goes through more red lights than Bruckner in his symphonies.

A curious, and possibly significant, aspect of "War and Peace" is the fact—as I see it—that its most effective parts are the patriotic, not to call them jingoistic, scenes added by Prokofiev

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT).—There's nothing to it really. All you need to do is Richard Strauss's "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" right in five superb singing actors (two of them "high dramatic sopranos"), a solid cast of 20 for the other singing parts, a well-rehearsed orchestra free of other duties, intelligent staging and imaginative scenery equal to this immensely complex and richly symbolic work.

And Karl Böhm. Well, the Paris Opéra has provided all that, you may be surprised to learn, and the reward was a glorious success with an opera never seen in Paris until last night, and until recent years considered too long, too complicated, too esoteric, too symbolic, too Germanic—indeed, just too much for any public outside Vienna, Munich and a few other places.

Böhm is the key figure here. Invited a few years ago by the late René Nicoly, then newly named administrator of the Paris Opéra, Böhm chose to make his debut here with this work. He has championed it—conducting it in the festive reopening week of the Vienna State Opera in 1955 (to some empty seats and few standees), and at the Met in 1966, and he is planning to do it at the Salzburg Festival a couple of summers hence.

At 78, he might well have chosen to take it easy with something more familiar to everyone on both sides of the curtain and



Karl Böhm

still ended up as he did last night, with everyone in the house, stars included, applauding him feverishly. But, although he now seems to reside exclusively on the highest peaks of his art, Herr Professor Doktor Generalmusikdirektor Böhm is still in there earning his way and not just collecting dividends.

But not even a great conductor can successfully plead a losing cause, and the growing popularity of "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" is one of the easily observable phenomena of the operatic world. It is perhaps that the symbols of Hofmanns-

thal's elaborate fairy tale stand for something tangible today, and that Strauss illuminated this with one of his richest scores.

The shadow of the title ("The Woman Without a Shadow") stands for fertility, the ability and desire to bear children, and the struggle to acquire a shadow is equated with the struggle to acquire humanity, for self-fulfillment. Poet and composer thought of this as their most important collaboration, as a work that stands in opposition to "The Magic Flute," as their "Rosenkavalier" does to "The Marriage of Figaro."

The Empress and Emperor are a couple of Beautiful People, leading selfish and superficial lives in a rutted atmosphere, when she is reminded that she must acquire a shadow or be recalled to the spirit world whence she came and her husband turned to stone. She is taken to earth by her human-hating nurse to the miserable hut of Barak the Dyer, where they plan to acquire the shadow of his wife by preying on her sex fantasies, her poverty, her exasperation with her husband—for Barak, despite a profound and simple compassion for his fellow man, simply does not understand his wife. The humanity the Empress learns from Barak is the key to resolving the problem of both couples, but through struggle and self-knowledge and not by deus ex machina.

Transformations All this is accompanied by many transformations from one sphere to another, with disembodied voices, apparitions, emissaries from the spirit world and all the paraphernalia of a myth created from scratch. It got so complicated that Hofmannsthal simultaneously wrote a novella to help explain it all.

Novelists are no help in a theater, however, and the considerable achievement of the young stage director, Nikolaus Lehnhoff, was to clarify the story with telling gesture and significant movement—one foot in the fairy-tale world and the other in the real one. The designer, Jörg Zimmermann, provided sets and costumes of lavish imagination, responsive to the demands of the story and adaptable to the technical limitations of the Paris stage.

The two frightfully difficult and arduous soprano parts were splendidly sung and passionately acted by Christa Ludwig as the Dyer's Wife and Leonie Rysaneck, sounding far from vocal problems of recent years, as the Empress. James King's ringing tenor was in prime condition, and he made the most of what is rather a two-dimensional figure as the Emperor. Walter Berry's warm bar-

itone and straightforward acting made him a moving Barak, while Ruth Hesse richly sang and powerfully conveyed a sense of pure evil as the nurse.

In the rest of the cast, Jean-Pierre Laffage was a resonant Messenger of the Spirits, Hélène Garette the amplified voice of the Emperor's falcon, and Raymond Steffner, José Delfont and Rémy Corazza were Barak's trio of deformed brothers. They and others too numerous to mention distinguished themselves.

Meanwhile, the orchestra pit was a volcano—a well-organized volcano—from which every aspect of Strauss's two differentiated orchestral worlds emerged with clarity, richness and incredible vitality. The Opéra's orchestra, incidentally, has been devoting itself to this task while the Opéra-Comique orchestra more or less anonymously has taken on the duties for the concurrent performances of "Norma."

Apropos, the mid-performance illness of the tenor that caused the interruption of the season-opening "Norma," Bernard Lefort, the director of the Opéra, has called attention to the absence of a permanent salaried troupe at the Opéra from which understudies for all but major roles could be drawn, and to the house's labor rules, which permit understudies to leave the theater after the performance begins, thus providing no protection for a disabling illness in midstream.

Mr. Lefort also notes that he called the attention of the appropriate authorities to this situation last year, warning of the possibility of unavoidable cancellations.

There are various ways in which major opera houses protect themselves in such situations. Either it is a repertory house with a large permanent company to draw on, or a theater in a city (Vienna, Milan) that is a center for singers, or (as in Italy) in a situation in which understudies are obligatory and available after the performances have begun, or in a country (Germany) where a replacement may be sought from a neighboring theater, or a production that has been double-cast or where singers have been hired simply to be available in the case of (usually anticipated) collapses.

As things stand, few if any of these conditions apply to Paris, and the director is at the mercy of the elements, so to speak, unless he sings the role in question himself (and Mr. Lefort is unfortunately a baritone). But with a changing of the guard coming up, it is something to think about. As usual, the secret ingredient is money.

The New BMW 520

The Embodiment of BMW's Total Experience

With each new model BMW advances the art of automotive engineering—shaping and anticipating technology. Guided by the principle that only the better car brings out the best in the experienced driver. This dedication to excellence finds its expression in the all-new BMW 520, the embodiment of BMW's total experience. The result is close to automotive perfection—a unique combination of sports car performance, safety and functional comfort. The new BMW 520: tomorrow's technology—available today.

The Advanced Engine

New 4-cylinder engine with triple-hemispherical swirl-action combustion chambers. Twin carburetors or fuel injection. Overhead camshaft.

Advanced Chassis Design

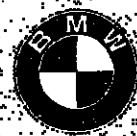
BMW safety chassis. Spring struts and stabilizer for front axle. Plus BMW's unrivaled fully independent rear suspension.

Advanced Comfort

BMW's new axially-adjustable steering wheel and exclusive three-dimensionally-adjustable driver's seat (optional extras).

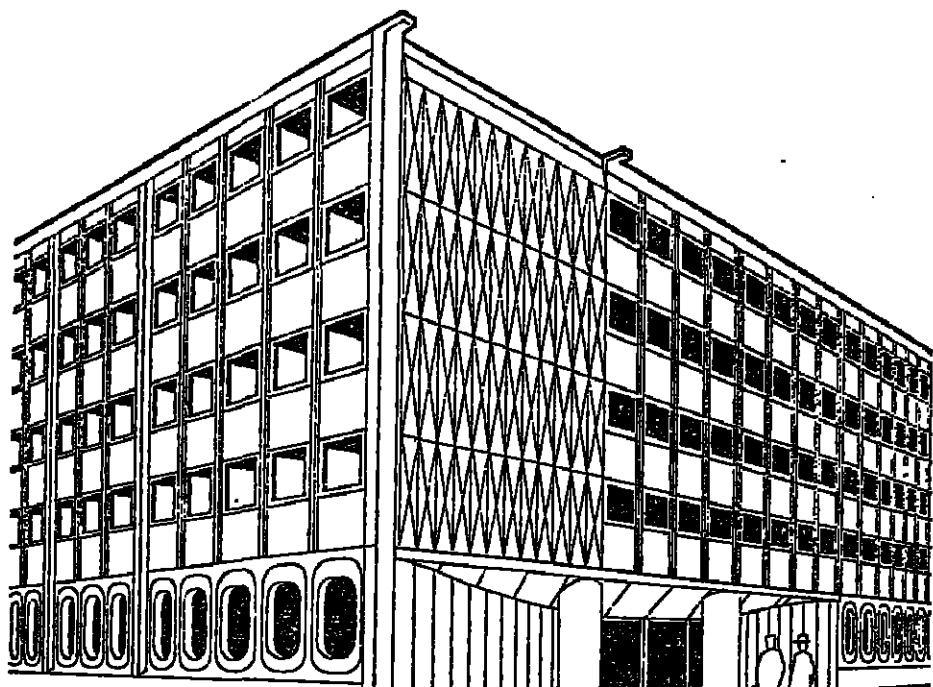
Advanced Safety

Dual twin circuit brake system. Computer-designed shock absorbing safety zones, plus integrated roll bar.



BMW—steering precision





Crédit Chimique
is pleased
to announce
the transfer
of its head office to



20 RUE TREILHARD 75008 Paris
Tel. 292 31 20

In its new building, its staff
is at your disposal to welcome you
and introduce you to a complete
range of banking services, particularly
suited to a high-level industrial,
commercial and private clientele.

CRÉDIT CHIMIQUE, private deposit bank.
20 RUE TREILHARD, 75008 PARIS TEL. 292.31.20
TELEX: 65.838 (CRCHIM). FOREIGN EXCHANGE: 28234 F (CHIMCO).

Market Summary

Oct. 12, 1972

Most Active—New York

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Brunswick	29.25	29.00	—	—
Pfizer Inc.	29.00	28.75	—	—
GenCorp	28.75	28.50	—	—
Trans World	28.50	28.25	—	—
Chrysler	28.25	28.00	—	—
Am. Tel. & Tel.	28.00	27.75	—	—
Am. Int'l. Corp.	27.75	27.50	—	—
Am. Oil & Gas	27.50	27.25	—	—
Am. Gas	27.25	27.00	—	—
Am. Electric	27.00	26.75	—	—
Am. Water	26.75	26.50	—	—
Am. Paper	26.50	26.25	—	—
Am. Food	26.25	26.00	—	—
Am. Drug	26.00	25.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	25.75	25.50	—	—
Am. Textile	25.50	25.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	25.25	25.00	—	—
Am. Glass	25.00	24.75	—	—
Am. Steel	24.75	24.50	—	—
Am. Iron	24.50	24.25	—	—
Am. Coal	24.25	24.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	24.00	23.75	—	—
Am. Paper	23.75	23.50	—	—
Am. Food	23.50	23.25	—	—
Am. Drug	23.25	23.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	23.00	22.75	—	—
Am. Textile	22.75	22.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	22.50	22.25	—	—
Am. Glass	22.25	22.00	—	—
Am. Steel	22.00	21.75	—	—
Am. Iron	21.75	21.50	—	—
Am. Coal	21.50	21.25	—	—
Am. Lumber	21.25	21.00	—	—
Am. Paper	21.00	20.75	—	—
Am. Food	20.75	20.50	—	—
Am. Drug	20.50	20.25	—	—
Am. Chemical	20.25	20.00	—	—
Am. Textile	20.00	19.75	—	—
Am. Rubber	19.75	19.50	—	—
Am. Glass	19.50	19.25	—	—
Am. Steel	19.25	19.00	—	—
Am. Iron	19.00	18.75	—	—
Am. Coal	18.75	18.50	—	—
Am. Lumber	18.50	18.25	—	—
Am. Paper	18.25	18.00	—	—
Am. Food	18.00	17.75	—	—
Am. Drug	17.75	17.50	—	—
Am. Chemical	17.50	17.25	—	—
Am. Textile	17.25	17.00	—	—
Am. Rubber	17.00	16.75	—	—
Am. Glass	16.75	16.50	—	—
Am. Steel	16.50	16.25	—	—
Am. Iron	16.25	16.00	—	—
Am. Coal	16.00	15.75	—	—
Am. Lumber	15.75	15.50	—	—
Am. Paper	15.50	15.25	—	—
Am. Food	15.25	15.00	—	—
Am. Drug	15.00	14.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	14.75	14.50	—	—
Am. Textile	14.50	14.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	14.25	14.00	—	—
Am. Glass	14.00	13.75	—	—
Am. Steel	13.75	13.50	—	—
Am. Iron	13.50	13.25	—	—
Am. Coal	13.25	13.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	13.00	12.75	—	—
Am. Paper	12.75	12.50	—	—
Am. Food	12.50	12.25	—	—
Am. Drug	12.25	12.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	12.00	11.75	—	—
Am. Textile	11.75	11.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	11.50	11.25	—	—
Am. Glass	11.25	11.00	—	—
Am. Steel	11.00	10.75	—	—
Am. Iron	10.75	10.50	—	—
Am. Coal	10.50	10.25	—	—
Am. Lumber	10.25	10.00	—	—
Am. Paper	10.00	9.75	—	—
Am. Food	9.75	9.50	—	—
Am. Drug	9.50	9.25	—	—
Am. Chemical	9.25	9.00	—	—
Am. Textile	9.00	8.75	—	—
Am. Rubber	8.75	8.50	—	—
Am. Glass	8.50	8.25	—	—
Am. Steel	8.25	8.00	—	—
Am. Iron	8.00	7.75	—	—
Am. Coal	7.75	7.50	—	—
Am. Lumber	7.50	7.25	—	—
Am. Paper	7.25	7.00	—	—
Am. Food	7.00	6.75	—	—
Am. Drug	6.75	6.50	—	—
Am. Chemical	6.50	6.25	—	—
Am. Textile	6.25	6.00	—	—
Am. Rubber	6.00	5.75	—	—
Am. Glass	5.75	5.50	—	—
Am. Steel	5.50	5.25	—	—
Am. Iron	5.25	5.00	—	—
Am. Coal	5.00	4.75	—	—
Am. Lumber	4.75	4.50	—	—
Am. Paper	4.50	4.25	—	—
Am. Food	4.25	4.00	—	—
Am. Drug	4.00	3.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	3.75	3.50	—	—
Am. Textile	3.50	3.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	3.25	3.00	—	—
Am. Glass	3.00	2.75	—	—
Am. Steel	2.75	2.50	—	—
Am. Iron	2.50	2.25	—	—
Am. Coal	2.25	2.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	2.00	1.75	—	—
Am. Paper	1.75	1.50	—	—
Am. Food	1.50	1.25	—	—
Am. Drug	1.25	1.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	1.00	0.75	—	—
Am. Textile	0.75	0.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	0.50	0.25	—	—
Am. Glass	0.25	0.00	—	—

Most Active—American

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Am. Gas	27.25	27.00	—	—
Am. Electric	27.00	26.75	—	—
Am. Water	26.75	26.50	—	—
Am. Paper	26.50	26.25	—	—
Am. Food	26.25	26.00	—	—
Am. Drug	26.00	25.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	25.75	25.50	—	—
Am. Textile	25.50	25.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	25.25	25.00	—	—
Am. Glass	25.00	24.75	—	—
Am. Steel	24.75	24.50	—	—
Am. Iron	24.50	24.25	—	—
Am. Coal	24.25	24.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	24.00	23.75	—	—
Am. Paper	23.75	23.50	—	—
Am. Food	23.50	23.25	—	—
Am. Drug	23.25	23.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	23.00	22.75	—	—
Am. Textile	22.75	22.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	22.50	22.25	—	—
Am. Glass	22.25	22.00	—	—
Am. Steel	22.00	21.75	—	—
Am. Iron	21.75	21.50	—	—
Am. Coal	21.50	21.25	—	—
Am. Lumber	21.25	21.00	—	—
Am. Paper	21.00	20.75	—	—
Am. Food	20.75	20.50	—	—
Am. Drug	20.50	20.25	—	—
Am. Chemical	20.25	20.00	—	—
Am. Textile	20.00	19.75	—	—
Am. Rubber	19.75	19.50	—	—
Am. Glass	19.50	19.25	—	—
Am. Steel	19.25	19.00	—	—
Am. Iron	19.00	18.75	—	—
Am. Coal	18.75	18.50	—	—
Am. Lumber	18.50	18.25	—	—
Am. Paper	18.25	18.00	—	—
Am. Food	18.00	17.75	—	—
Am. Drug	17.75	17.50	—	—
Am. Chemical	17.50	17.25	—	—
Am. Textile	17.25	17.00	—	—
Am. Rubber	17.00	16.75	—	—
Am. Glass	16.75	16.50	—	—
Am. Steel	16.50	16.25	—	—
Am. Iron	16.25	16.00	—	—
Am. Coal	16.00	15.75	—	—
Am. Lumber	15.75	15.50	—	—
Am. Paper	15.50	15.25	—	—
Am. Food	15.25	15.00	—	—
Am. Drug	15.00	14.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	14.75	14.50	—	—
Am. Textile	14.50	14.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	14.25	14.00	—	—
Am. Glass	14.00	13.75	—	—
Am. Steel	13.75	13.50	—	—
Am. Iron	13.50	13.25	—	—
Am. Coal	13.25	13.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	13.00	12.75	—	—
Am. Paper	12.75	12.50	—	—
Am. Food	12.50	12.25	—	—
Am. Drug	12.25	12.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	12.00	11.75	—	—
Am. Textile	11.75	11.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	11.50	11.25	—	—
Am. Glass	11.25	11.00	—	—
Am. Steel	11.00	10.75	—	—
Am. Iron	10.75	10.50	—	—
Am. Coal	10.50	10.25	—	—
Am. Lumber	10.25	10.00	—	—
Am. Paper	10.00	9.75	—	—
Am. Food	9.75	9.50	—	—
Am. Drug	9.50	9.25	—	—
Am. Chemical	9.25	9.00	—	—
Am. Textile	9.00	8.75	—	—
Am. Rubber	8.75	8.50	—	—
Am. Glass	8.50	8.25	—	—
Am. Steel	8.25	8.00	—	—
Am. Iron	8.00	7.75	—	—
Am. Coal	7.75	7.50	—	—
Am. Lumber	7.50	7.25	—	—
Am. Paper	7.25	7.00	—	—
Am. Food	7.00	6.75	—	—
Am. Drug	6.75	6.50	—	—
Am. Chemical	6.50	6.25	—	—
Am. Textile	6.25	6.00	—	—
Am. Rubber	6.00	5.75	—	—
Am. Glass	5.75	5.50	—	—
Am. Steel	5.50	5.25	—	—
Am. Iron	5.25	5.00	—	—
Am. Coal	5.00	4.75	—	—
Am. Lumber	4.75	4.50	—	—
Am. Paper	4.50	4.25	—	—
Am. Food	4.25	4.00	—	—
Am. Drug	4.00	3.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	3.75	3.50	—	—
Am. Textile	3.50	3.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	3.25	3.00	—	—
Am. Glass	3.00	2.75	—	—
Am. Steel	2.75	2.50	—	—
Am. Iron	2.50	2.25	—	—
Am. Coal	2.25	2.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	2.00	1.75	—	—
Am. Paper	1.75	1.50	—	—
Am. Food	1.50	1.25	—	—
Am. Drug	1.25	1.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	1.00	0.75	—	—
Am. Textile	0.75	0.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	0.50	0.25	—	—
Am. Glass	0.25	0.00	—	—

Most Active—European

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Am. Gas	27.25	27.00	—	—
Am. Electric	27.00	26.75	—	—
Am. Water	26.75	26.50	—	—
Am. Paper	26.50	26.25	—	—
Am. Food	26.25	26.00	—	—
Am. Drug	26.00	25.75	—	—
Am. Chemical	25.75	25.50	—	—
Am. Textile	25.50	25.25	—	—
Am. Rubber	25.25	25.00	—	—
Am. Glass	25.00	24.75	—	—
Am. Steel	24.75	24.50	—	—
Am. Iron	24.50	24.25	—	—
Am. Coal	24.25	24.00	—	—
Am. Lumber	24.00	23.75	—	—
Am. Paper	23.75	23.50	—	—
Am. Food	23.50	23.25	—	—
Am. Drug	23.25	23.00	—	—
Am. Chemical	23.00	22.75	—	—
Am. Textile	22.75	22.50	—	—
Am. Rubber	22.50	22.25	—	—
Am. Glass	22.25	22.00	—	—
Am. Steel	22.00	21.75	—	—
Am. Iron	21.75	21.50	—	—
Am. Coal	21.50	21.25	—	—
Am. Lumber	21.25	21.00	—	—

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Montedison Confirms Deficit

Montecatini Edison confirms it was operating at a loss in the first eight months of 1972, despite a 4.4 percent rise in group turnover to 1,813 billion lire (\$2.3 billion) compared with the same 1971 period. It says this rise was not sufficient to offset the overall rise in production costs. Montedison, which reported a loss last year of 186.4 billion lire, also said depreciation requirements rose markedly in the period, reflecting plant development. Operations were also adversely affected by the "critical" national economic situation and by strikes, the company said.

Only to Make Bonus Issue

Sony plans to issue free-script stocks towards the end of the current six months to Oct. 31, as a reward for the term was unexpectedly good, managing director Noboru Yoshii reports. He says the rate of the issue would be 0.25 new stock for one old stock. He adds Sony expects to report sales of 111 billion yen and after-tax profit of 7.5 billion yen for the current term. The company compares with gross sales of 94 billion yen and after-tax profit of 6.1 billion yen for the half-year period ended April 30, 1972. Mr. Yoshii says Sony will be able to maintain the dividend of 7.50 yen share.

Shipbuilding Recovery Forecast

Beggar, Forrester Ltd., a London ship broker, forecasts a recovery soon in world shipbuilding as a result of "the dramatic upturn in the fortunes of the shipping freight market during the past month." It says in its ship sales and purchase report for September that the major factor in the freight market upturn is the Soviet Union's "massive" grain purchases from the United States, with shipments spread over the next three years. Other factors are recent large Chinese grain purchases from Canada and

Australia, the Sino-Japanese trade talks and the improvement in the U.S. economy, the report says. But it adds shipbuilding orders will be on a more limited scale than during previous building booms and that Japan will probably be the first to take advantage of the new situation.

Honda Plans Low-Pollution Car

Honda Motor Co. plans to market low-pollution cars by the end of 1973 that meet the U.S. clean air standards. The company is currently conducting road tests with 60 cars, mounted with 1,950-c.c. engines. The new engine, known as a Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion engine, is designed for more effective fuel combustion. But, the company says, it requires 10 percent more fuel and produces 10 to 20 percent less power than conventional engines.

U.K., Italian Firms Set Venture

Cronzio de Nora Implantati Elettrotecnici, of Italy, and Anglo American Corp. of South Africa Ltd. plan to form a joint metallurgical enterprise. Anglo American says the joint company will study and develop metal recovery techniques, processes and equipment using non-corrodable anodes. The firm says both companies have been working independently in this field, although recently they have been collaborating in the development of more efficient methods of recovering copper, cobalt, zinc and nickel.

Asahi Glass Sees Sales, Profit Rise

Asahi Glass has revised upward its sales and profit estimates for the six months ending Dec. 31 because of an unexpectedly large jump in demand for flat glass, H. Yamashita, executive director, reports. He predicts the firm will earn about 5.5 billion yen (\$17.9 million) on sales of 85 billion yen in the current term, compared with profit of 4.5 billion yen and sales of 76.9 billion yen in the like 1971 period.

EC Said to Study Ways to Unfreeze Banks' Gold

RUSSELL, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—European Monetary Union officials are studying ways of changing the rules of settlement in the 7's snake-in-the-tunnel exchange margins system to take account of the fact that central banks are not willing to part with gold at the official price, a move closer to ECU Monetary Unionist Raymond Barre said today.

The source said that Mr. Barre retorts that gold has in effect been frozen as an instrument to be used among ECU nations. He believes the rules should be changed to take account of this.

His idea under discussion proposes that gold used in inter-ECU settlements could be repurchased by the debtor at the 350-ounce official price, it is understood.

Back Into System

The change, Mr. Barre is said to believe, should enable gold to return to its position as one of three reserve assets that can be used in settlement. The source said the rules should be changed to take account of this.

The source said that Mr. Barre retorts that gold has in effect been frozen as an instrument to be used among ECU nations. He believes the rules should be changed to take account of this.

Price of Gold Will Increase, Banker Says

LISBON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—H.J. Schreiber, managing director of Cie Luxembourg de Banque, said lending international bankers no longer doubt there will be a substantial upward revaluation of the price of gold.

He told a seminar on foreign exchange management that this reflects clear intentions obtained in private talks with specialists attending the recent International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington.

"Without a gold revaluation, I do not see any way to live current monetary and foreign exchange difficulties," he added.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. (per cent)	3.4145	3.4247
Belg. fr. (A)...	44.18-20	44.13-16
Belg. fr. (B)...	44.13-16	44.13-16
Denmark mark...	5.2197-214	5.2194-20
Dutch guilder...	5.9125-35	5.9112-20
Swedish krona...	26.80-34	26.85-32
Fr. fr. (A)...	4.9203-5	4.92-31
Fr. fr. (B)...	5.0122-32	5.0117-018
Guillemet...	3.2490-70	3.2497-17
Irish pound...	4.30-30	4.30-30
Lira...	323.50-53	321.50-45
Peseta...	62.855-78	62.84-48
Schilling...	23.18-20	23.15-19
S.w. krona...	4.744-45	4.7397-7405
Svensk franc...	3.7897-94	3.7821-25
Yen...	301.10	301.10

At Press. B. Commercial.

U.K. Reports Trade Deficit But Figures Are Distorted

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The delayed effects of July's nationwide dock strike resulted in a \$136-million deficit in Britain's overseas trade account last month, the government announced today.

Dollar Gains On Continent

FRANKFURT, Oct. 12 (AP).—A sharp upswing of the dollar in Frankfurt and other European foreign exchange markets was seen by Key West German dealers today as a sign of growing confidence in the currency.

"There appears to be a complete reversal in the market trends, with the dollar the big favorite now," the chief foreign exchange dealer of a major bank said.

The increase in the dollar has been especially marked in relation to the deutsche mark in recent days.

Dealers ascribe the upswing to the fact that the money market is convinced that U.S. interest rates will climb faster than European rates and this would lure investors to buy dollars; to hopes for peace in Vietnam; to the low inflation rate in the United States, and to dealers' belief that the yen will be revalued or trade measures imposed that would have the same effect.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$410 million in the week ended Oct. 4 to \$1.613 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported.

Arab States to Discuss Accord on 20% Share

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, has invited oil ministers from Persian Gulf oil-producing areas to meet in Kuwait Sunday for an examination of agreements negotiated with major Western oil companies on participation in production.

There are indications that Libya, which was not represented by Sheikh Yamani in the negotiations, may be seeking to undermine support for the formula that will reportedly give oil-producing nations an initial ownership share of 20 percent in foreign oil companies now operating under concessions.

As the invitations went out for the Gulf producers to meet with Sheikh Yamani, Libya's Minister of Petroleum, Izzat al-Din al-Madrikh, sent to Kuwait's minister of petroleum the copy of an agreement reached between Libya and the Italian state oil company, ENI, providing for an immediate 50 percent participation in ownership for Libya in the Abu Tiflet concession.

The terms of the agreement reached by Sheikh Yamani with the major oil companies, led by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Royal Dutch Shell Group, Texaco, Inc., reportedly provides for participation by host countries to rise to 51 percent only after more than 10 years.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia would seek to raise its oil production from a current level of 6 million barrels daily to 20 million barrels daily in 1980. Iran has announced plans to increase output to 8 million barrels a day, more than doubling the present output.

These plans are critical for U.S. interests because the level of American imports in 1973 reached about 25 percent of domestic oil consumption. James Atkins, director of the Office of Fuels and Energy in the State Department, has estimated that import needs in 1980 would be at least 13 million barrels a day, or about 50 percent of consumption.

Without major production increases, the cost of crude oil would rise to the point where everything that runs on petroleum—which is most of the industrial activity, transportation and heating in the West—would become either critically expensive or be rationed.

Market Pulled Down By Sagging Glammers

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Sagging prices in leading glamour issues pulled the entire New York Stock Exchange list down sharply today. The result was a drop of 8.96 to 897.46 in the Dow Jones industrial and a further dampening in investor spirits.

Essentially, the market created selling in assorted glammers with high price-earnings multiples and this pressure became accentuated in the absence of any aggressive buying. On Wall Street, brokers spoke repeatedly of "the thinness of the market," which means a lack of real liquidity.

The selling in glamour issues often came on the heels of rosy earnings reports. Eastman Kodak, for example, dropped 4 1/8 to 134 7/8 after registering record profits. Brunswick, down 2 to 29, made a yearly low at 28 1/8 after showing a 50 percent jump in quarterly earnings.

Two leading glammers in the computer field—International Business Machines and Burroughs—turned downward after showing improved quarterly net income. IBM fell 6 1/4 to 384 1/2, while Burroughs sank 6 3/4 to 211.

IBM has given up a total of 15 3/4 over the last three seasons. One cloud hanging over this outstanding growth stock, in the eyes of some observers, exists in the anti-trust sector. Next Monday, the Justice Department is scheduled to file its proposed penalties in the four-year-old anti-trust suit against IBM. It is the contention of IBM attorneys that the proposed relief may be more severe than warranted because of proximity of the presidential election.

Gordon Jewelry, the biggest

Chase Names President

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Corp. said today William C. Butcher, vice chairman, has been appointed president of Chase Manhattan Corp. and the bank, succeeding Herbert C. Patterson, who resigned.

Mr. Butcher had been vice chairman in charge of planning expansion and diversification.

The SEC suit also names as defendants Western Oil, its president, Salvatore Tumminello, and a man described as a consultant, William S. Bennett.

Banker Charged With Stock Fraud

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed a suit in court here charging a Bank of America vice-president and two others with "fraud and deceit" in the purchase and sale of stock of Western Oil Development Corp.

The civil suit asked the court to issue preliminary and permanent injunctions to halt the alleged violations of securities laws. George L. Batis, the Bank of America officer, declined comment and referred queries to his attorney, James Bronsahan, who said the suit "is a colossal mistake." He added, "I'm completely satisfied that Mr. Batis is going to be exonerated by these proceedings."

The SEC suit also names as

Company Reports

	1972	1971
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	153.4	125.2
Profits (millions)...	6.05	4.52
Per Share	0.37	0.24
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	467.4	370.9
Profits (millions)...	22.76	14.87
Per Share	1.21	0.78
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	197.2	197.1
Profits (millions)...	12.4	6.8
Per Share	0.53	0.28
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	751.0	700.0
Profits (millions)...	45.3	25.2
Per Share	1.73	1.07

* Indicated.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

September 30, 1972

ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	\$148,533,135
Precious metals	12,816,232
Investment securities:	
U.S. Government obligations	2,719,360
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	59,301,250
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	35,524,158
Other	23,071,199
Total investment securities	120,615,967
Federal funds sold	11,000,000
Loans	324,761,434
Customers' liability under acceptances	8,019,123
Bank premises and equipment	4,778,843
Accrued interest receivable	7,721,766
Other assets	11,098,641
Total assets	\$649,345,141
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Deposits	\$560,446,031
Acceptances outstanding	22,534,438
Less held in portfolio	14,393,461
Mortgages payable	8,140,977
Accrued interest payable	1,611,806
Other liabilities	16,841,572
Unearned income	4,202,088
Allowance for possible loan losses	3,804,466
CAPITAL FUNDS	
Capital notes	2,003,140
Convertible capital notes	808,000
Stockholders' equity:	
Capital stock	15,000,000
Paid-in surplus	11,239,490
Undivided profits	14,714,955
Total stockholders' equity	10,532,616
Total capital funds	36,487,061
Total liabilities and capital	\$649,345,141

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	September 30, 1972	1971
Total capital funds	\$ 52,295,061	\$ 20,757,338
Total assets	649,345,141	376,522,223
Deposits	560,446,031	317,777,809
Income before securities gains (losses)	5,741,070	3,391,050
Net income	5,739,731	3,548,845
Earnings per share (based on average shares outstanding):		
Income before securities gains (losses) —		
Primary	2.56	1.89
Fully diluted	2.41	1.89
Net income —		
Primary	2.56	1.98
Fully diluted	2.41	1.98

Republic National Bank of New York

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018

Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New York • London • Nassau

Affiliates and Representatives in: Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Geneva, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo

We are pleased to announce that

LINCOLN AMES

has joined our firm as

Senior Vice President.

DEAN WITTER & Co.
INCORPORATED



CITY BANK

500 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038

9% Savings Account

Write for further details

... ..

[illegible]

ADCA
Bank established 1856
Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Berlin / Frankfurt

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS			
	As at August 15, 1972 DM 000's	As at December 31, 1971 DM 000's	change in %
ASSETS			
Cash reserves	39 188	20 133	+ 30
Stills on hand	31 059	22 011	+ 41
Due from banks	173 908	203 877	- 17
Bonds and debt instruments	37 783	51 272	+ 21
Other securities	10 370	5 212	+ 55
Loans	565 802	189 854	-
Loans on a trust basis at third-party risk	4 394	6 175	- 30
Other assets	20 513	1 161	+ 34
Total assets	832 635	508 015	+ 34
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	377 641	237 170	+ 59
Deposits	208 082	236 190	+ 9
Capital	17 600	14 225	+ 24
Published reserves	7 220	5 532	+ 31
Loans on a trust basis at third-party risk	4 304	6 175	- 30
Other liabilities	19 789	8 753	+ 125
Total Liabilities	682 635	508 015	+ 34
Endowment liabilities on bills redelivered			
	20 481	30 350	- 33
Liabilities arising from guarantee, bill and check guarantees and warranties	42 787	27 763	+ 54
Liabilities covering the repurchase of a borne sold on pension	7 650	17 150	- 55
Volume of business	763 533	583 286	+ 25

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1971 — EXTRACT

Income	
Expenditure	
Profit	
Net earnings for 1971	
Profit brought forward from the previous year	
Disposable profit	
Allocated to sundry reserves	
Balance carried forward	

ADCA
Bank established 1856
Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Berlin / Frankfurt

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

هكذا جاء في الأصل

**First Chicago
Corporation
is pleased
to announce
its listing on
the London
Stock Exchange.**

[illegible]

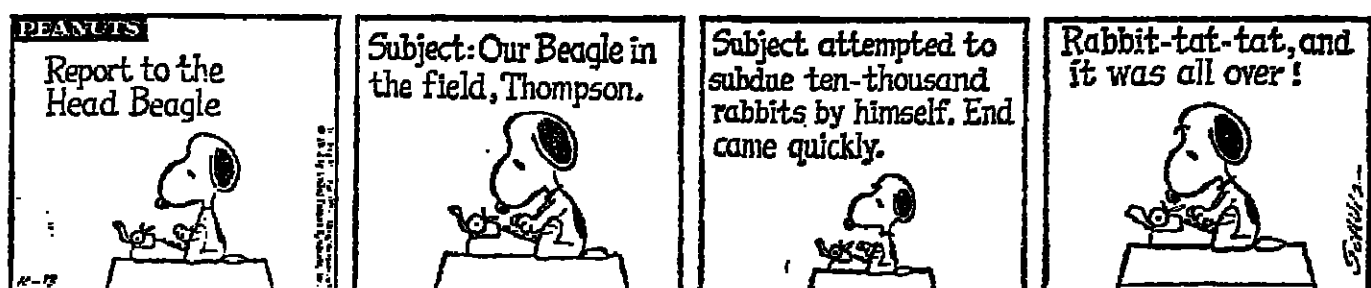
**Our listing here in London
strengthens our commitment to
meet all of our customers'
financial requirements
anywhere in the world.
First Chicago Corporation
and its principal subsidiary,
The First National
Bank of Chicago, serves the
world community with
an international network
of 27 banking operations
in 20 countries with assets
of over 3.5 billion pounds.
We are also listed on
the New York and Midwest
Stock Exchanges.**



First Chicago Corporation

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
 CORPORATION OF CHICAGO • FIRST CHICAGO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
 CORPORATION • FIRST CHICAGO REALTY SERVICES CORPORATION
 J. J. MARKIN AND COMPANY
 REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORPORATION

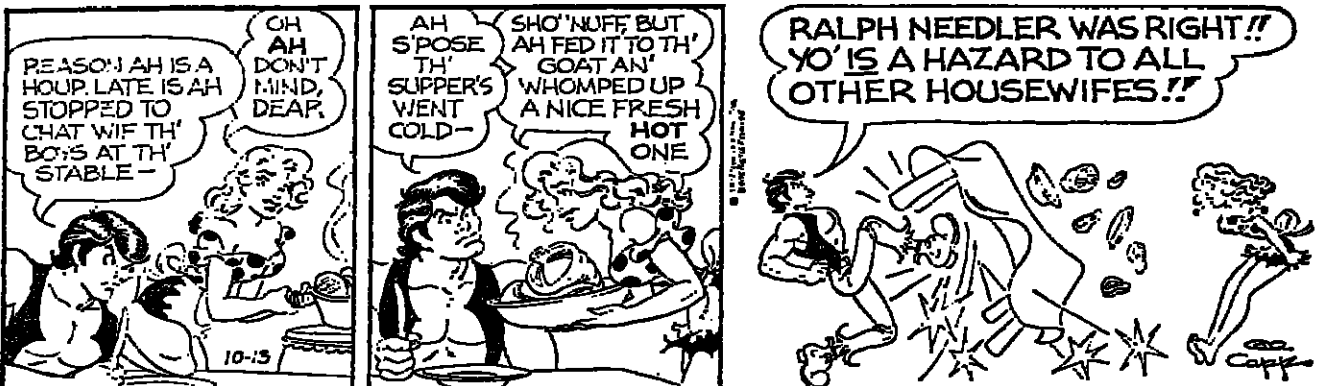
PEANUTS



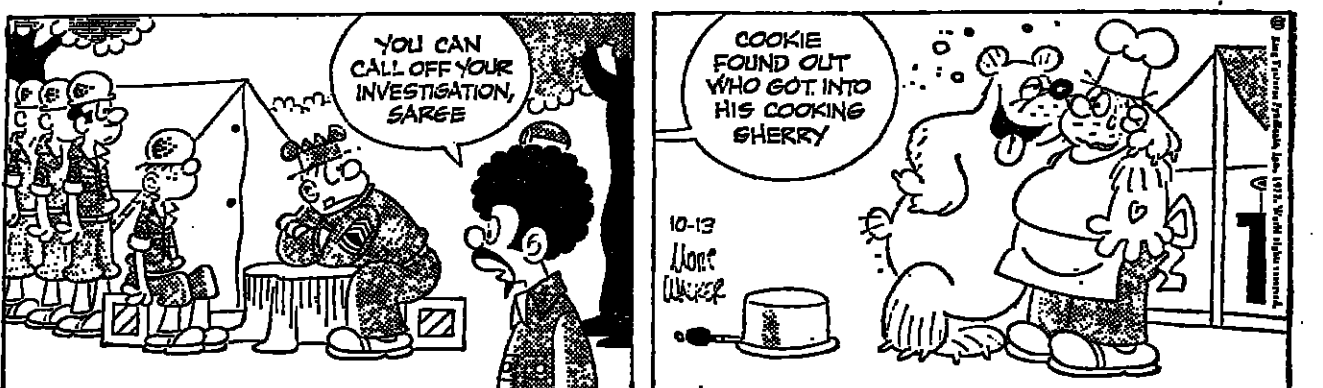
B.C.



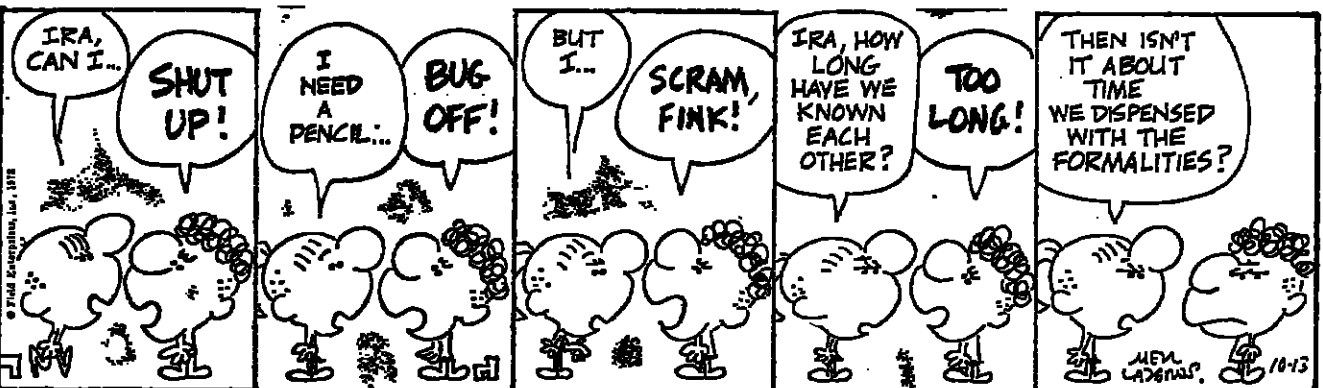
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



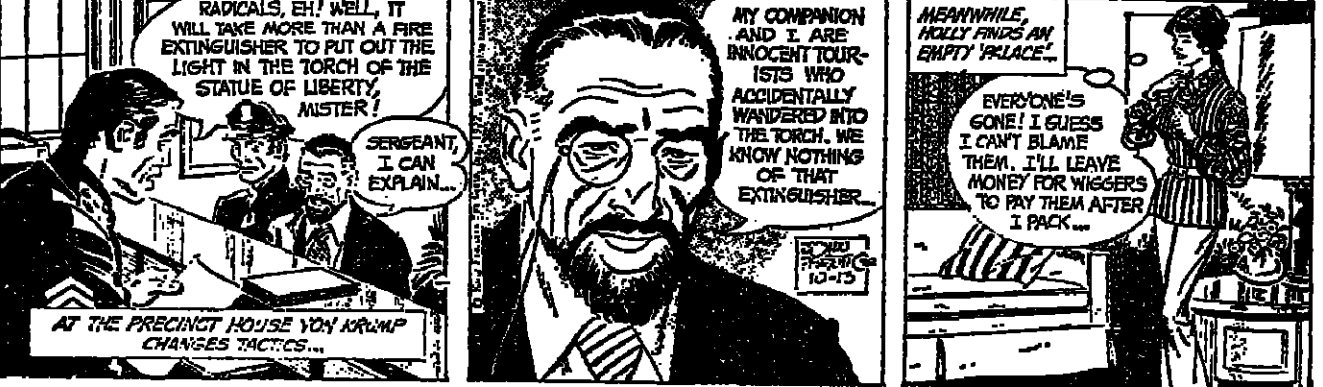
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

How deep a finesse should be is of course a matter of circumstance, but in general the deeper, the better. The nine is the right card to finesse more often than most players think, and was on the diagramed deal.

North opened a weak no-trump and East made a rather cautious pass, taking the unfavorable vulnerability into account. Many players would overcall two hearts but they would be taking a risk in doing so. An overall of an opposing one no-trump bid, especially when vulnerable, in principle requires a six-card suit.

South closed the auction with a jump to four spades and West led the heart three. This happened to hit his partner's strength, but events proved that it was not the most effective lead.

South assessed his prospects and was not too pleased. It was clear that he would lose one heart and two diamond tricks, and he was in danger of losing a club trick and a third diamond trick.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ K1042
 ♥ QJ9
 ♦ K55
 ♣ A33

WEST
 ♠ 875
 ♥ 10743
 ♦ A9
 ♣ 10872

EAST
 ♠ AK852
 ♥ QJ104
 ♦ K965

SOUTH
 ♠ AQJ963
 ♥ 6
 ♦ 8732
 ♣ Q4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 N.T. Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the heart three.

He decided that he would have to assume that West held the diamond ace, and devoted his attention to avoiding the loss of a club trick.

The routine play at the first trick was the queen or the jack from dummy, but such play offered negligible prospects of making a heart trick. East was marked with the ace, for West would not have undered an ace against a suit, but the position of the king and ten were in doubt. After a little thought South played the nine from dummy, hoping to force the king.

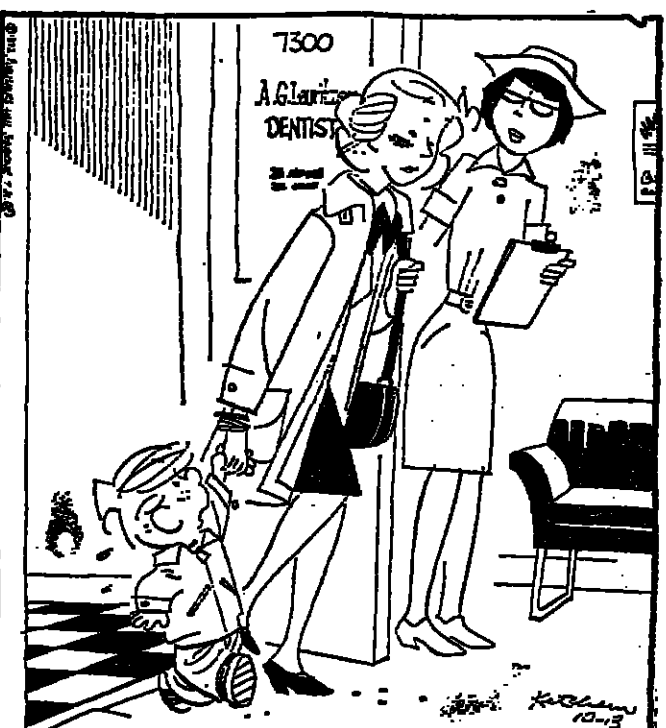
East could, and should, have continued the issue by winning with the ace, a false card. But he made the normal play of winning with the king, and the declarer now knew that he could avoid the club finesse.

East shifted to the diamond queen, and West took the ace and continued the suit. The declarer won in dummy and ruffed out East's heart ace. Trumps were drawn in three rounds ending in dummy, and a club was discarded on dummy's heart winner. It was then a simple matter to give up a diamond trick and ruff the last diamond loser in the closed hand with dummy's last trump.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

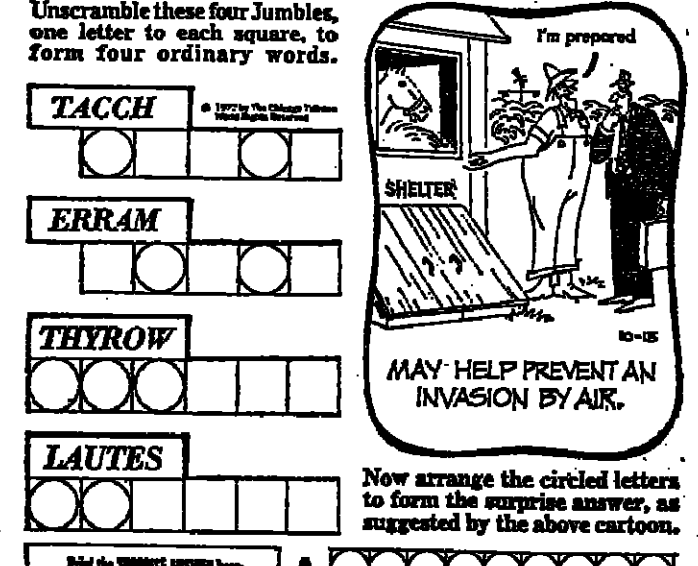
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104

DENNIS THE MENACE



I'M GONNA ASK HIM IF HE CAN DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE CHEAP TOOTH FAIRY WE GOT AT OUR HOUSE.

JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumble: EKUDE FAUNA REDUCE GALAXY
 Answer: This could make you feel you ought to do something—AM URGES

BOOKS

KISSINGER:

The Uses of Power

By David Landau. Houghton Mifflin. 270 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO read David Landau's "Kissinger: The Uses of Power"—especially to read it at the present moment in the history of the war in Southeast Asia—is a depressing experience indeed. For near the end of this analysis of the mind of President Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs, by a young Harvard graduate and a former managing editor of The Crimson, it becomes evident from Mr. Landau's argument that far from an amicable settlement of the war, what we are more likely to see in the months ahead is reinvigorated attacks from the North and the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong), and a response from the Nixon administration that may surpass all the previous measures taken to date. For if Mr. Landau's thesis is correct, then the possibilities for peace are remote. And, as he concludes: "What means would Nixon and Kissinger turn to if all their earlier measures failed and North Vietnamese success seemed imminent? Leveling Hanoi and Haiphong? Bombing the North's irrigation dikes? Such acts would cause enormous destruction, but they would not stop the war in the South. There would be only one alternative left: the use of tactical nuclear weapons to rout the North Vietnamese armies from positions in South Vietnam." And, as Mr. Landau has already taken pains to emphasize, the use of tactical nuclear weapons is not at all remote from Henry Kissinger's thinking.

How does Mr. Landau know all this? He doesn't know it, of course. But the speculative case he makes is both plausible and persuasive, because first of all, he has so skillfully combined a study of Mr. Kissinger's intellectual development with an analysis of his visible role in the war. Second, he has made use of such unusual source material, including information gathered from government officials who have asked to remain unidentified (and part of that information is verbatim quotations from Mr. Kissinger's off-the-record briefings of the press). And thirdly, Mr. Landau's reliability as an analyst of Mr. Kissinger's secret diplomacy has already been confirmed: for part of this book is based on a series of articles he wrote for The Harvard Crimson on the negotiations Mr. Kissinger secretly undertook with the North Vietnamese in 1967; and Mr. Landau's account of these negotiations was proved to be more or less accurate by the previously withheld portion of the Pentagon Papers that was leaked to the press in June, 1972, three months after Mr. Landau had completed the version contained in this book.

What is the picture of Mr. Kissinger that emerges here, then? Briefly, it is this: As a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany and as an astute student of international relations at Harvard, he was bound not to develop into a conventional Cold Warrior of the Truman Doctrine or New Frontier stripe. "A fear that likely originated in the personal victimization he suffered during the death of the Weimar Republic" had taught him to beware of ideologies in any form; and his studies of history led him to admire what Mr. Landau calls the "con-

ference system" which reaped Napoleonic wars and lay Europe on a century of a quiescence before the outbreak of World War I—"a system that in Mr. Kissinger's own words, 'the product of order and will.'"

So, by the time he mounted stage of history as Mr. Kissinger's top adviser, he had come to believe that world order depended on the rational balancing of interests of superpowers, as far as Mr. Kissinger was concerned, the United States and the Soviet Union. And he came a Cold Warrior in form. He failed to see North Vietnamese might as a path without losing it. "In pursuit of that goal, the United States has acquired much of the credit on the world scene," that Mr. Kissinger and Nixon have made the own. Mr. Landau's is no telling how far he has to adjust it to the reality.

Does Mr. Landau hold water? Are his speculations in the chain of Mr. Kissinger's past may explain his conduct to a pattern of the future? Kissinger won't arrive a sense of the realities of the world.

But the real source to a from this study—a real enough one, to be sure, even though it is in what David Landau sends as a product of Harvard department of merit that produced Mr. Kissinger. For if Mr. Landau placed in the coming decade, Mr. Kissinger's conduct, even such a paratively extreme Cold as Mr. Kissinger's last liam Vandell (W.H. Hall) and it would seem to construct such a ex if only because part of Landau's book formed his duate honors thesis for partment of government progress is being made-ward at least, and then to be hope for the advice produce in the future.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book review

CROSSWORD

By Will

